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EN WITHOUT THE USE OF
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are suffering from Stricture opo-
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eases, such as Gonorrhœa, Sperma-
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FEMALES
on Weakness, General Debility,
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ceases a Cure Warranted.
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UNFORTUNATE.
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the pleasure of announcing that he
visiting the principal Hospitals of
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them for the happiness of marriage
life. In this horrid situation thou-
ath closes the scene. Let parents,
stand to those who are suffering with
filth-destroying maladies—see that
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Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has
chlusively made Diseases of this na-
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ERIENCED MEN,
emplate marriage, who are suffering
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Nature's remedies, and will give to each
natural, healthy, lasting benefits to effects
and cures, or makes no charge.

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fy24dtf

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T COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
of Oregon. Assignee's Sale.—Notice
the undersigned, Assignee of the es-
bankrupt, will on Saturday, Feb-
between the hours of 10 o'clock A.
of said day, at the Auction Room
Front street, Portland, Oregon, sell
en's Boots and Shoes. Ladies' and
Public Auction, belonging to the es-
Terms of sale, cash in U. S. gold
JOSEPH BAUMAN, Assignee.
ON, Auctioneer. fe5dtd

Horse Sale.

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ed in the Portland Office over 1 year,
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R'S AUCTION ROOMS,
28th of February, next, to
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	Addressed to—
Cy—$14 50	Capt. O. Ausen-
	W. O. Avery.
$25 00	R. H. Austin.
80 00	W. O. Barnes.
	J. Berring.
	W. Currier & Co.
	Thos. Connell.
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$60 00	W. Christie.
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$87 00	H. Hendricks.
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GROUND, DAIRY AND TABLE
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HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,
Sole Agents, San Francisco.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL XII. PORTLAND, OREGON THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15. 1872. NO. 10

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at liberal rates.

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THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE
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FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS HAVE BEEN REMITTED FOR SETTLEMENT OF CHICAGO LOSSES, WHICH HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED PROMPTLY, AND PAID DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

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MATZES!
C. WOOD & CO.,
WOULD INFORM THE ISRAELITES OF PORTland and vicinity that they will manufacture MATZES.
Country orders solicited and promptly filled.
Orders will be received at CHAS. GOLDSTEIN'S
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FOR MONTICELLO—Daily at 7½ o'clock A. M.
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Also connecting with the
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN
from
PORTLAND TO CORNELIUS,
Leaving Cor. Fourth and Stark Sts. at 5 P. M. Leave Cornelius at 7 A. M.
OUT FREIGHT received for the present at the Portland Warehouse & Dock Co.'s Wharf. IN FREIGHT delivered to Consignee. W. H. LOTHER, Supt.
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PORTLAND AND EUGENE
AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland..... 1:00 P. M.	Roseburg..... 6:20 P. M.
Eugene..... 4:30 A. M.	Portland..... 11:45 A. M.

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THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THIS THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAIL; making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by
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With all EAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
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For Transmitting Power and by which the Rope is uninjured and cannot slip.
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Merchant Tailors,
HAVE REMOVED TO WILSON'S BUILDING, Third Street, between Morrison and Alder, where they are prepared to receive orders.
GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING made to order on short notice in the Latest and Most Fashionable Styles. d5def

The Coming Presidential Election.

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Democratic party is in a state of utter bewilderment as to its possibilities, with reference to the coming Presidential election, whether in the matter of political success or of mischievous plotting to divide the Republican ranks. Its Southern wing is as anti-national and seditious in spirit as ever, though ready to co-operate with the Northern wing in any device that may possibly effect the overthrow of a hated loyal administration. The main point of union between them is, at all events, to prevent the renomination of President Grant, but if that cannot be done, then to defeat his election if possible, by inducing certain disaffected Republicans to bring into the field against him, Mr. Chase, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Sumner, or some other prominent member of the dominant party, by the rending asunder of which there is the only chance of success. This is high praise for the President that he has so administered the affairs of the country as to make himself more distasteful to the rebel and negro-hating elements, North and South, than any Republican yet artfully suggesting as a rival candidate. This fact is immensely in his favor, and it is of far-reaching significance. Whatever may have been his mistakes or shortcomings, the recent State elections prove that his general policy has been in accordance with the views of an overwhelming popular majority; and so acceptable, indeed, as to make it questionable with leading Democrats, whether it will not be extreme for the Democratic party to attempt any distinct organized resistance at the next Presidential campaign. Of the twenty-two States that have made their annual trial of political strength, fifteen are Republican and seven Democratic; the former casting one hundred and seventy-one electoral votes, the latter fifty-one, including New Hampshire and New Jersey, which in all probability will change sides next year, thus reducing the number to thirty-nine. No such cheering result could have been obtained, if our national affairs had not been satisfactorily managed, as a whole; and it probably means that the people are resolved to extend to President Grant a second term in office. For any Republicans, therefore, to conspire against him cannot bring victory to their standard, and can only end in subserving the factious purposes of that party whose triumph is to be dreaded by every friend of freedom and humanity. "Take any shape but that!"

It is idle to say that there are scores of men in the Republican ranks who are better fitted for the Presidency than the present incumbent. No doubt there are hundreds who place this modest estimate upon themselves. But if any one asserts that there is a single other who, put in nomination instead of Grant, would poll as large a popular vote, and so insure the continued ascendancy of Republican rule, let him marshal and present his facts, if he can, to sustain his declaration. Perad-venture, in this or that locality, some one might obtain more votes; but, on the whole, weighing the whole country, and reckoning up the sum total of public sentiment, what other man, however gifted or meritorious, can reasonably hope to receive so large a portion of the suffrages of the American people as President Grant?

The newspapers of the country are the most reliable exponents of public sentiment. Of course, all those of a Democratic stripe are bitterly opposed to Grant's re-election. Of the great multitude of Republican journals, can half a dozen be named that are openly arrayed against him, or in favor of trying another candidate? Is it true that the New York *Tribune* is unreconciled to his being again run, and that paper has a very extensive circulation; but, seeing that its editor is more than willing to be the President's successor, its opinions on this subject are liable to the suspicion of a personal bias.

I write as a disinterested looker-on—not as a partisan of the administration; and far be it from me to say that it has committed no errors, nor laid itself open to rebuke in regard to some of its appointments, and to grave criticism respecting some of its measures. Indeed, I have more than once taken occasion to testify strongly against the extraordinary course President Grant has pursued touching the annexation of San Domingo, and, as I think, the unwarrantable use he has made of the navy to consummate his scheme. Doubtless, he deems himself fully justified in what he has done; doubtless he considered the acquisition to be desired on national grounds. But, certainly, the general feeling is that nothing could be more ill-judged or more uncalled for; so clearly is this perceived by the President himself, that in exact accordance with the avowal made in his inaugural message, he shows his readiness to comply with the will of the people, not to dictate to it in any case. Accordingly, in his recent annual message to Congress there is not a line or syllable in reference to his favorite project.

On the whole, as pertaining to the best interests of the country, and especially to the preservation of peace at home and abroad, I think it may be fairly claimed that no administration has excelled his own since the days of Washington. Toward our hunted and perishing Indian tribes how humane and praiseworthy is the policy he is endeavoring to enforce! It will ever redound to his credit, though it has made him many enemies, particularly among those who are eager to exterminate the entire race for malignant and selfish ends. But it has also made him many friends, whose approval any man may covet.

In a peaceful and equitable adjustment of the grave difficulties existing between England and the United States, by the approval of a Commission of International Arbitration, what civilian in the Presidential office could have shown more interest or acted with more alacrity? As charity covereth a multitude of sins, so this honorable method of avoiding a bloody, devastating and fruitless war, and setting an example to be imitated by all the nations of the earth, will constitute the crowning glory of his administration—as the Emancipation Act did that of Abraham Lincoln—covering many defects and blunders. It is an event to call forth anew the song of the angels as sung at the advent of the Prince of Ponce. And how easily it might have been baffled on his part!—as assuredly it would have been, had an ambitious military spirit inflamed him to measure weapons with a powerful foe. Aside from the question of San Domingo, no one in the high position he occupies has ever shown less desire for military display, less indifference to military glory, or a more earnest desire to avoid as far as practicable, all occasions for bloody quarrel than President Grant. His wishes and aims have been eminently peaceful throughout; and where force has been resorted to, it has been for protection and defense, as in the case of the red men of the West, and the freedmen of the South.

It may suit the taste of the degenerate grandson of the revered John Quincy Adams to proclaim that he regards the present Administration "as a national calamity, because it is mean in character, sordid in tone, and ignorant, corrupt and arbitrary; because it is doing more to permanently disunite the States than the government of Jefferson ever did; and because its chief conceives that there is no means for a free government by a military force. It may gratify his personal self importance ominously to predict that "four years more of such education, family patronage and martial law will so blind the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our ignoble incubus might well remain a fixture." It may please him to pander to the worst passions of an ignorant rabble, to exclaim: "Nothing, then, remains but a civil war or submission to the usurper; and it is difficult to decide which alternative will inflict the more irreparable injury upon the habits of free government." But these are low specimens of arrogant demagogism, and can disgrace only him who indulges in such utterances. The popular verdict has recently been registered at the polls in regard to all such imputations, and it is one of honorable acquittal, abiding consequences, and high commendation.

Whatever private griefs or public regrets Mr. Trumbull, or Mr. Sumner, or any other Republican Senator may have respecting certain features of the Presidential policy—and they are to be respected for any honest and manly criticism they may make respecting it—it is not conceivable that either of them will allow himself to be made a catspaw in furtherance of the machinations of the wily leaders of a party rendered desperate by the political signs of the times. To learn from the enemy is true wisdom; what they counsel it is safe to reject; what they desire to possess must not be conceded.

The latest device is to insist only upon one term in the Presidential office, in order to put a stop to political corruption and official bribery! This has a virtuous aspect; but it means nothing more than turning out Grant, leaving his successful rival and the party electing him to find plenty of reasons hereafter why a second term is eminently desirable. A disinterested proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to allow no one to occupy the Presidential chair more than four years, will deserve grave consideration; but it is to be questioned whether the American people will ever so tie their hands and stultify their judgments as to make it unconstitutional for them to choose the one they deem the best to fill the highest office in their gift. Is it not a reflection alike upon their patriotism to say that they may not be trusted to elect as often as they will, whomsoever they will to act as their Chief Magistrate? If he abuses his trust, or proves himself unqualified for the station, the remedy is in their hands. This freedom they have enjoyed and exercised—satisfactory to themselves at least, from the formation of the Federal Government till now, and it is hardly to be presumed that they will consent to any abridgment of it. Unquestionably they will easily detect the present "one term" contrivance as a mere dodge to meet a faction exigency.

The Civil Service.

One of the most careful and considerate journals in the country, the New York *Independent*, has the following remarks on this subject:

The question of reform in our civil service has been increasingly becoming one of public interest; and such it will and should continue to be until a radical change is effected in the system of Government appointments to subordinate offices. At present the spoils theory—which, beginning with General Jackson, affirms that "to the victors belong the spoils"—rules the day; and as the consequence, removals and appointments, to the most part, followed the stern and unreasonable law supplied by political considerations. This theory has demoralized the politics of the country, seriously damaged the civil service, raised up a hungry horde of office-seeking and office-holding politicians, embarrassed the President in the administration of the Government, and made the successful party proscriptive toward its opponents, without reference to the question of suitable qualification. President Grant has placed himself on record as ready to concur with Congress in any constitutional measures which promise to curtail, if not wholly correct, the enormous abuses that since the days of Jackson have grown up in connection with the civil service. The country wants in this service honest and competent men, and not mere politicians; and, in order to gain this end, the service itself must be divorced from its present intimate affiliation with party politics. Those who are politicians by trade prefer, of course, to have the machinery of appointments remain as it is; yet there is among the people a rising and rapidly increasing belief that something can and should be done to place appointments to the civil service on the basis of personal merit, and then assure a sufficient degree of permanency to guard them against the temptations and perils which spring from the strifes of political parties. This is the great end to be sought; and the Republican party by honestly espousing this reform as one of its distinctive tenets and through the present Congress devising a system for its realization, will not only vindicate its just claim as the party of reform, but go before the country next year with a strong recommendation to popular favor.

Claims against Great Britain.

The British papers are satirizing the American claims by presenting the following which they attribute to an American journal:

We understand, that a Chicago paper will present a claim to the Washington Treaty Commissioners "for expenses incurred in the composition of an obituary notice of the Prince of Wales." All the newspapers in the country will have claims of this kind to present and we shall have an individual bill to offer. For as soon as it seemed that the Prince was about to die, we procured the Cyclopedia and original half column notice of the Prince, concluding with a mournful and yet ingenious prophecy of the immediate decline and fall of the British Empire. Three thousand other editors in this country did the same thing, and yet the abandoned young man actually had the audacity to set at defiance the power of a free press and persist in living. Can anything illustrate, in a more forcible manner, the demoralizing and ruinous consequences of monarchical institutions upon the mind and heart? But there are two alternatives: The Prince must either die or the British nation must pay. We cannot be trifled with in this reckless manner. One more such outrage as this and we shall loose George Francis Train upon Canada with his one million servant girls, and those who know what American servant girls are—the red haired kind especially—will understand the gravity of that menace.

A Variety of Crops.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Mixed husbandry has two great advantages, it gets the benefit of *all* the land has to bestow the various materials of the soil. Hence a greater length of time can be covered without replenishing the land, though it is better to feed liberally and constantly. Second: In the variety of produce there are always some products that will sell well even in the worst of times, while there is less loss in the poor prices where but a small quantity is sold. In this way there is no loss, but always a gain; not a fortune realized (nor a fortune lost,) but fair, moderate profits secured.

This is *safe* farming, just as in speculation the man who is content with moderate profits is the safe speculator, prosecuting his trade when others fail.

The beauty is to make the *whole* soil work, nothing lying dormant, useless, for whatever fertility the farm has unused, it must always be remembered, is so much loss in interest, and in the use of profit. But, as we have said, the farmer is safe, and in these critical times this is of the first importance. Have many things to sell, rather than one of a kind largely, which—though many chances are against it—will sell at a low figure, which any of our thinking farmers know is not the figure that pays, for, remember, every penny, not every dollar we will say, but every penny gained in selling is so much clear gain.

At Kalama the municipal government has gone into operation. Gen. Tilton is Mayor.

Early Oregon History.

ASTORIA, Feb. 12, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

SIR: In your paper of the 8th instant is an an article headed "An old document relating to early Oregon history." Allow me to say that just such documents are to our Society of great value, and while we tender to you our thanks for it and other explanations you have kindly given us, allow me to state the previous history, or the cause of calling that Convention.

During the fall of 1832 Dr. Marcus Whitman, of New York, then an Oregonian by by adoption, was at old Fort Walla Walla, now Wallula, at a dinner party given to a party of the Hudson's Bay Company's traders and some young Jesuits then on their way to the interior of the country. While at dinner the news came of the arrival of the Red River immigration to Oregon. A young Jesuit priest said "Hurrah for Oregon, America is too late; we have got the country." "Now the Americans may whistle; the country is ours," said another. Dr. Whitman learned that the Company had arranged for these Red River English settlers to come on and settle in Oregon, and at the same time Gov. Simpson was to go to Washington and secure the settlement of the question as to boundaries on the ground of the most numerous and permanent settlement in the country. The Doctor was taunted with the idea that no power could prevent this result, as no information could reach Washington in time to prevent it. "It shall be prevented," said the Doctor, "if I have to go to Washington myself." "But you cannot go there to do it," was the taunting reply of the Briton. "I will see," was the Doctor's reply.

Two hours after that conversation at the Fort, he informed me at his station that he was going to Washington to prevent if possible no country from being given up to England for the benefit of the Hudson's Bay Company. He went, and after obtaining a pledge from the President that the treaty then ready for signature, should be delayed till he could procure his statements as to the practicability of immigration by wagons to reach the country. He proved his statement by bringing to the country in 1833, 180 wagons and 875 persons. Now for

THE OLD DOCUMENT, RELATING TO EARLY HISTORY OF OREGON.

While Dr. Whitman was in Washington, New York, Boston and Ohio, he was not idle. He conversed personally with quite a number of the delegates that composed that Convention, and brought to Oregon the first news that such a Convention was expected to be held in Ohio. Another fact, the very day the Cincinnati Convention assembled to influence the Baltimore Convention, the State and United States Governments to hold on to Oregon, the early American settlers then in Oregon assembled at Champoeg, on the Wallamet river, to organize themselves into a temporary, or what is now known as the Provisional, Government of Oregon. These things some may say so happened, but I am inclined to think that in the whole matter there was a design, and that co-operative influences, started at Waiilatpu, were carried out in Washington, Cincinnati and on the Wallamet. Thank God! the British designs, in part, at least, were defeated, and we have an extensive, and what we then knew as we know now, to be a rich country. These facts form an item of history that will be fully explained hereafter.

W. H. G.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says that George Walker, representing the Internationals, and S. P. Cummings of Massachusetts, representing the Labor Reformers, are the most eloquent statesmen yet announced as connected with the enterprise to defeat Grant's renomination.

Following in the "passive" resolution adopted by the Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature: "*Resolved*, That the Democratic members of the twenty-sixth General Assembly heartily indorse and recommend to the Democracy of the country the adoption of the so-called Passive or Missouri policy for the national campaign of 1872."

The New York *Herald* says: "We expect that General Grant, next fall, like Monroe in 1820, with the dissolution of the old anti war party of his day, will be overwhelmingly re-elected; and that in 1876, as in 1824, we shall have a beautiful scrub race for the succession, and that out of it will follow a new organization of parties. Meantime there never was a clearer case of advance than the re election of Grant."

The elections of the present year will open in New Hampshire the first week in March. State officers, including Governor and Legislature, are to be chosen. New

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1872

REMOVAL NOTICE.

On Tuesday, Feb. 20th, THE OREGONIAN will be removed to the new office, on the south-east corner of Front and Stark streets.

Democratic "Old Hundred"

The *Herald* again attempts a serious arraignment of the Republican party. It says:

They have abused the public confidence; they have debauched the public morals; they have stolen the people's money; they have corrupted the sources of justice; they have trampled upon the Constitution; they have outraged the rights of States; they have inaugurated a reign of terror among the people; they have filled the prisons of the South with the victims of their tyranny; they have usurped the control of the ballot box; they send their hireling troops to overawe the people at elections, etc., etc.

This horrid declamation and sweeping invective might be very powerful and effective, if it had facts to support it. Regularly for the last ten years or more these diatribes have appeared, in the same unvarying form, in journals like the *Herald*. But they have never received credit; the people have never believed them, because they have known that they are without reasonable foundation. A large majority of the people have passed judgment, time and again, on these things, and the universal verdict has been that the charges are groundless. The general policy of the Republican party, which the *Herald* calls "military despotism," "centralization," "revolutionizing our system of government," and the like, has been approved in every general election for the last twelve years. Singular that it doesn't occur to organs like the *Herald* that they are misunderstanding or misstating the subject, rather than that a great majority of the people have gone so far astray.

Since the beginning of 1861 we cannot remember to have read a Democratic newspaper article which was not full of this same cant about "military tyranny, "centralized despotism," and like expressions. It is really unnecessary to notice such puling jargon. Nobody marks it, and the idea which inspires it is universally esteemed ridiculous.

As to "stealing the people's money," and "corrupting the sources of justice," it must be remarked that whatever sins have been committed in this respect by Republicans (and we do not say that they are blameless) have been so overabbdowed by recent Democratic practices, especially in New York, that it would scarcely seem prudent to look to the last named party for a speedy and complete purification of politics.

Activity in Railway Building.

Unusual activity in railroad construction will be manifested this year on all sides of us. The Oregon and California road will build seventy-five miles, which will carry it far into the Umpqua Valley. The result of this extension will be felt in a marked degree in the circles of trade in Portland. This city will at once become the entrepot of the trade of the great valley of the Umpqua, and the people of that section of the State will obtain advantages from the connection which they have never enjoyed before. The Oregon Central road will build at least twenty-five miles, and perhaps more. There need be no doubt of it as extension to the Yamhill river by early autumn. The products of that rich section will not have to wait, as heretofore, till far in the winter to reach a market. The Northern Pacific will build from forty to fifty miles this year, and very likely will connect Puget Sound and Columbia river by rail. Besides these enterprises, it is confidently asserted that a railroad will be built this year from Wallula to Walla Walla, some thirty miles, thus connecting the great Walla Walla Valley with the Columbia.

The pushing of these enterprises will necessarily cause great industrial activity in this whole section of country, and will throw very large sums of money into the channels of circulation. The effect will be felt upon trade and business of every description. It may be that the prices realized for wheat this year will fall below those of last; but the disbursement of such large sums of money for railroad work will compensate in large degree for any possible loss of this sort, and we may confidently look for a very prosperous year.

How the great passive movement is to be worked is minutely described in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 28th ult. First, a National Convention of full communion Democrats is to meet and "with proper solemnity and authority," resolve to do nothing. The Democracy having taken the plunge back into the domain of Chaos and Old Night, and disappeared, the anti-Grant Republican Convention, composed exclusively of men who haven't voted a Democratic ticket for the last seven years, is to meet and place a ticket in the field, together with "a bold and inspiring re-affirmation of those great constitutional principles and those high personal rights which form the ground of Democratic opposition to the present administration." Then look out for the old Democratic war-whoop.

The Legislature of Washington Territory again submitted at its recent session a proposition to the people upon the question of calling a Convention to organize a State government. The Walla Walla *Union* very sensibly discourages the proposition. It says that if the Convention should be called it would entail needless expense on the Territory; for, waiving the discussion as to whether or not it would be good policy for the Territory to ask admission as a State, it is certain that Congress would not entertain the proposition for a moment. Washington Territory has not more than 30,000 inhabitants, and it must quadruple this number, at the very least, before it will be admitted as a State in the Union.

The Government is giving earnest attention to the subject of emigration, with the view of remedying such abuses as may exist in the transportation and reception of immigrants. A special agent of the United States Treasury Department, some time ago, was sent to Great Britain and Germany, and subsequently to New York to investigate the questions of immigration and the proper transportation of immigrants to and within the United States.

It is suggested that the fitness of things demands that a contemporary should drop the name by which it has heretofore been known and adopt that of *Portland Police Gazette*. Readers of that journal may now look out for some thrilling articles in behalf of the "police interest." The Democracy of Oregon can probably do without an organ, but the "Metropolitan Police" must have one.

Wheat at Walla Walla is worth 75 cents a bushel: Wood is the principal article of import, and commands about $10 a cord.

Relation of Forests to Rainfall.

Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, is represented as questioning the alleged effect of the clearing of forests in diminishing the amount of rain-fall. If he is rightly reported, he is of opinion that there is not sufficient evidence to establish the fact as claimed. No doubt it is difficult to make a demonstrative proof, for a demonstration would require a series of exact observations upon the same tract of country under the successive conditions of the presence and absence of forests. We are, as yet, without such exact observations. Yet many scientific men have, after much investigation, pronounced the effect of forests upon rain supply as very perceptible. Mr. Marsh, in his volume on *Man and Nature*, quotes Sir John Herschel as expressing the opinion that "the absence of vegetation in warm climates, and especially of trees, is unfavorable to rain. This is no doubt (he states) one of the reasons of the extreme aridity of Spain. The hatred of a Spaniard toward a tree is proverbial. Many districts in France have been materially injured by denudation, and, on the other hand, rain has become more frequent in Egypt since the more vigorous cultivation of the palm-tree." M. Blanqui, as cited by Mr. Marsh, gives the fact that "at Malta, rain has become so rare since the woods were cleared to make room for the growth of cotton, that at the time of his visit, in October, 1831, not a drop had fallen for three years."

While giving full faith to these and other statements of eminent scientists, Mr. Marsh concludes that though "the arguments of the advocates of this doctrine are plausible, not to say convincing, their opinions are rather *a priori* conclusions from meteorological laws than facts of observation, and it is remarkable that there is so little direct evidence upon the subject." It is to be hoped that the necessary evidence may be gathered.

The effect of the clearing away of forests in drying up springs, and rendering the temperature of a country more unequal, is indubitable. The entire question is one of great importance to the central region of our continent. We have seen the statement that the prairie States east of the Mississippi have, since the establishment of civilization, increased their area of forest. The effect of this increase, if any, on the amount of rain-fall, is not made known. There are, however, vast tracts of prairie in Illinois still bare of trees, and subject at times to terrible droughts. One step in the State painful attempts to obtain enough tree-shelter for the protection of farm-houses. The trees stand as close together as the stakes of a palisade; in such exposed places, it is with difficulty they are kept alive. In the cis-Mississippi region, the need of tree culture is, for many reasons, most urgent; it would seem to be a proper subject for legislation. With such magnificent opportunities for the experiment as we have, it will be easily possible for us to ascertain with accuracy the relation between forest growth and rain-fall. On the plains of the West, trees must be cultivated for shelter and wood supply; we may, therefore, if we will, settle all the scientific questions that relate to forests.

Our Industrial System.

Ex-Senator Ben. Wade of Ohio, recently said that the impression that the West is opposed to protection and in favor of free trade is entirely erroneous. He declared that protection is popular with the western people, and that they have placed themselves on a distinctively protective tariff platform. Speaking on this, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

The improvement of public opinion in the great wheat raising and agricultural States of the West is in great measure owing to the vigorous and comprehensive campaigns of the American Association of Home Industries, the dissemination of protection speeches and documents, and the establishment of manufactures. The last element is playing an important part. The utilization of the magnificent water powers of the Northwest and the springing up of manufactures in the large cities has been the birth of a new sentiment. It partially rids the people of their dependence upon distant markets for almost every finished product, creates a home market for a considerable portion of their surplus breadstuffs and provision, saves transportation to the East, attracts immigration of industries, adds to the general wealth and prosperity. The western people are growing wise by experience. They see retained at home the values that formerly found their way to the seaboard across the water, and transact at their very doors their exchanges. Conviction in favor of protective tariff is daily gaining strength with them.

The London *Telegraph* is one of the English newspapers that have a clear perception of the progress of our industrial system under a protective policy. We quote from an article that recently appeared in that journal:

Ten years ago the absence of the slaveholding interest from Congress gave the first opportunity for establishing protection; it was established, and now stands firm and sure—a Gibraltar that cannot be shaken. During these ten years, mills, furnaces, and factories, no longer confined to Pennsylvania, and the "Eastern" States, have spread Westward and Southward, and to-day the strength of the protectionist is not east of the Alleghanies, as people have been taught from old time history to believe—but west of that mountain chain. So many new interests have grown up, and taxation, business, government and affairs have so accommodated themselves to the *protectionists' system*, and have become so interlaced and interwoven with it, that even sensible people who are free traders in principle deprecate the dangerous experiment of violently or suddenly interfering with such a mass of established interests as those which have grown up. The free trade agitation is now much weaker that it was a few years ago, and once certain heavy reductions having a protectionist tendency have been made, as will assuredly be done this winter, it will rapidly die out. The United States, then, may decidedly refuse to follow England in the path of free trade, although we may remark that the American system of protection is by no means perfect, but stands in need of improvement in many respects.

Revival of France.

A French writer in the London *Athenæum* gives a partial explanation of the rapid revival of that country since its terrible reverses. He says that people have not the least idea, not only of the general resources of the country, but of their incessant mode of reproduction; of her flexibility of temper, easy accommodation to untoward events, thrift when it becomes necessary, and capacity of forbearance in dark times. For a great number of the provinces the war was an incentive to economy. No more balls, dinners, expensive dresses; no visits to the sea-side. Capital accumulated instead of being squandered. The spirit of enterprise set in motion by her very disasters enriched certain industries. The sudden rise in the value of some goods and provisions made capitalists of many small merchants. Half the nation had spent nothing of what it could save, and thus she had money ready when money was wanted. And he closes with the following excellent tid-bits of advice: "Let France now reform the education, popular and superior, of her sons! Let her throw aside the heavy weight of her blue, red and white hatreds! Let her take the good English habit of hearing harsh truth; requiring, seeking, loving even the most unpalatable truths! How can public opinion exert a wholesome influence so long as nobody has the courage to drag Truth from her well in all her naked simplicity? If a truth-speaker is looked on as an enemy, how can progress go on? We must wash our dirty linen in the running stream, and dry it in the open sun, so as to wear it as clean as possible, once it is washed." No one objects to the clean linen, though most people prefer that the soiled suds shall not be thrown over them, and think the cleansing operation had better be done out of sight, particularly if those who perform it are obliged to go shiftless meanwhile.

The First Presbyterian Church Elizabeth, N. J., was organized in 1664, and for 207 years has not missed a service. In the last ten years 395 persons have been added to its membership.

OREGON.

Washington county has supported two paupers for the last year.

A man on Wild Horse Creek, in Umatilla county, has only 120 sheep left out of a flock of 1,300. At latest dates, Feb. 2, the weather was still severe.

The young wheat seems to be all right. The late freeze has not done much damage, and everything indicates a good fall crop,—so say the farmers.

It is announced that the Modoc Indians in the Klamath country are becoming troublesome. They are making direct preparations for hostilities. This is a band that left the Reservation three years ago, and have ever since refused to return. In Langel Valley the whites are building a fort for defense.

A letter from Weston, Umatilla county, says: "This village has two dry-goods stores, one drinking saloon, one drug store, one harness shop, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, and a heavy settlement in the surrounding country to sustain it. Population has increased, and the Republican hero gained strength wonderfully since the last election."

The Walla Walla *Statesman* makes this suggestion: "Now that our neighbors in Eastern Oregon are soon to nominate candidates for the Legislature, we beg they will bear in mind the importance of nominating none but those who will favor the building a wagon road along the line of the Columbia river." They might have had it two years ago, but there was "barly enough" of them found for "leadin' Democrats" on this side.

We are informed that one day last week a young lady at Forest Grove attempted to commit suicide by placing a quantity of chloroform in her bed and then getting in and covering her head and ears. The smell of the chloroform attracted the attention of the family, who by dint of hard labor, succeeded in defeating this little bit of a tragedy. A note on the stand explained all. Her beaux had out her acquaintance and had capered with other girls in a manner not to be borne. There is to be a wedding soon, as the young man says he is now satisfied that she is "stuck" after him.

THE TERRITORIES.

A man named Maize, at Owyhee, has invented a new snow plow for locomotives, which is pronounced to be a great thing.

The Idaho *World* (Democratic) is confident that the accounts of Judge Gray, Treasurer of the Territory, are all right and will be so proven.

A Frenchman near Lewiston had his feet so badly frozen recently that they both had to be amputated. Five Nez Perce Indians were badly frozen.

A large band of cattle, belonging to a man named Thompson, that were driven from Wallamet valley last summer to a point across Snake river, beyond Walla Walla, have nearly all perished.

This is from a letter from Colville: "A city of ten thousand inhabitants—the commercial emporium of Oregon—that permits snow and ice to stop her mails for a month, is not worthy of the trade of this side of the mountains."

A Walla Walla paper says: A stock-owner living in Yakima Valley writes that, out of a band of two hundred head of cattle, he expects to lose every hoof. This unless there is a favorable change in the weather, and that right speedily.

A Boise paper says: The amount of rain fallen in this valley since last fall exceeds that of any previous winter since the settlement of the country. The wind has almost invariably blown from the southeast—sometimes quite a gale—during the winter months. Any one keeping a record of the number of inches of rain that have fallen this season should prepare it for publication as an item of interest.

Wanton Attacks.

The following is from the New York *Evening Mail*, a strictly non-partisan, but able and independent paper:

The New York *Times* takes the trouble to go through most of the vilest accusations that have been made against the President by certain newspapers. It either contradicts or explains or mitigates every count in the long indictment, and succeeds in making it very evident that Gen. Grant has been the object of most willful abuse. We are not sure that it is not necessary to do this sort of scavenger work once in a while, but, on general principles, we don't believe in meeting with argument what obviously proceeds from malice or prejudice.

If the political history of this country teaches anything, it shows that wanton personal attacks on high officials, who are known by their countrymen, have always failed, and often recoiled on their authors. Nothing that we have seen in the newspapers in regard to the President approaches in malignity and scurrilousness the attacks that were made on Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. A good share of them could not now be printed in any tolerably respectable newspaper; and as regards all of these great men, the charges comprehended the violation of almost every canon of morality and religion; yet they lived in the enjoyment of the confidence of the country, and, dying, were enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen.

The truth is, that our people have an aversion to anything looking like personal abuse and a distrust of its motives which seem to be very faithfully appreciated by a portion of the press. The moment a newspaper goes beyond a certain undefinable but always existing rule of fair play, and shows that there is the venom of malice in attacks on officials, that moment it excites the suspicions and rouses the antipathy of intelligent readers.

General Grant may or may not be condemned as a Presidential failure, but malicious personal attacks will not accelerate the unfavorable judgment of the people. They are far more likely to create a reaction in his behalf.

Railroad Projects.

The Corinne *Reporter* of a recent date has this:

The preliminary survey of the Corinne Branch of the Utah Northern Railroad was commenced this morning by Messrs. Boutelle and Burgess, civil engineers. Mr. Hollister, Dr. Cass and other prominent citizens, accompanied the first named gentlemen, and were present at the inauguration of the important enterprise.

The Boise *Statesman* adds to the above;

This is truly our railroad. If we understand the proper location of this road, it is to be an extension of the Salt Lake and Ogden railroad, from Ogden to Corinne, and from Corinne to Soda Springs in our Territory. The location of the road to Soda Springs is up the Bear River Valley, and most of the distance is in Idaho. This is one of the richest valleys in the Territory—already settled by an industrious agricultural people. Soda Springs is the county seat of Oneida county, and as soon as this road is built, it will be the objective point for the trade of Montana Territory. The reputable character of those springs, and their valuable salt works, are already attracting the attention of capitalists, and the construction of this road will make a large town at Soda Springs and open a market to a populous and fine agricultural country. It is safe to calculate that Soda Springs and Oneida county are quite as desirable as any portion of our Territory. We understand that this road has been projected by Brigham Young and other leading men in Salt Lake, and they are fully prepared to prosecute the work to completion. Starting as they do from Corinne, they will be able to use the Central Pacific from Ogden to Corinne until they build from Corinne to Soda Springs, and afterwards build the connection between Corinne and Ogden.

The proprietors have canvassed the building of this road with a view of securing the Montana trade by pushing a road, as it were, up to their door, and at the same time secure the trade of a country that will pay for building the road, independent of other considerations. Although this road is in a country bordering on the boundary of our Territory, it is nevertheless an enterprise of vast importance to Idaho, by adding an increased population and a large amount of wealth. We rejoice in the enterprise, and now anticipate the pleasure of recording this as the first railroad constructed in Idaho.

Indian Affairs.

Washington correspondence of the New York *Independent* contains this:

Those critics of the Administration who insist that many of the President's appointments are injudicious, if not positively bad, must admit that in his recent selection of an Indian Commissioner he has shown remarkable sagacity and devotion to the public interests. Gen. Walker, who received the appointment, is not a favorite among the politicians; for in his administration of the Census Bureau he has ignored politics, so far as he could, seeking only good clerks and honest service. He is not a partisan, though always a sound Republican; but he is an admirable officer. Secretary Delano discovered his merits; and, knowing that the President was extremely anxious to obtain a man of high ability and entire integrity in the office of Indian Commissioner, he recommended Gen. Walker for it, and he was immediately appointed. This fact does not support the allegation of the Democratic journals that Gen. Grant has a natural inclination for men of easy consciences and ways. He has sought for the best men in the country for the highest places.

The same paper says editorially:

The so-called Indian policy of the President exists, as yet, only in a vague and indefinite form, not having been shaped by congressional action. It may be defined to be the policy of civilization, through the influence of education, justice, and fair dealing; and its conception certainly reflects the highest credit on the Chief Magistrate, who has worked so earnestly to bring it to the attention of the Christian people of the country. Recognizing, as he doubtless did at his inauguration, the great obstacles to any attempt to carry such a policy through Congress, until some demonstration of its propriety and practicability could be afforded from actual experiment, no effort was then made to give it legislative form and force. The pronounced hostility of Western congressmen and the indifference of a majority of those from the East in regard to any measures touching the rights of the Indian rendered it almost impossible to hope for a favorable issue to any measures looking to so radical a change in the former policy of the Government as that contemplated by the President.

Under these circumstances the only practicable course left was the use of the forces in hand, in such direction as to show the entire feasibility of a plan for the elevation of the Indian race, by demonstrating the fact that they are as amenable to the influence of fair dealing and humane treatment as any other race of the same degree of intellectual culture. As conducive to this end, the President introduced a new element into the management of the Indian Department when he divided the various agencies among the church organizations of the country having missionaries among the Indians, and requested the missionary authorities to nominate all agents for his appointment. The effect of this step has been threefold: it removed those offices at once from the arena of politics; it gave to the service a class of men superior in many respects to those who had preceded them; and it at once enlisted the churches of the country in behalf of the new policy.

This plan has now been in operation for two years, during which time the country has enjoyed ample opportunity to observe its workings and to form an intelligent opinion of its practibility. The result of the trial has been such as to encourage its friends to proceed in its promotion; and will, doubtless, induce them to ask for such congressional action as will give it a more tangible form, and strengthen it by the enactment of measures [illegible]

FACTS ABOUT RUSSIA.—George Alfred Townsend writes to the Chicago *Tribune*:

The entire population of Russia, including all its Asiatic possessions, is just about twice that of the United States. Russia in Europe, which is, to all intents, real Russia, is about as wide as from Portland, Maine, to Laramie, Wyoming, and longer than from the tip of Florida to the tip of Maine. The grand division of the Russian Empire contains sixty-eight millions of subjects. St. Petersburg has about the population of Philadelphia; Moscow that of Brooklyn; Odessa scarcely more than Cleveland, Buffalo or Newark. The chief interior and coastwise towns, however, differ little in importance from those of the United States. There are no topographical resemblances, to speak of, between our country and Russia; its metropolis is as deeply inland in Europe as Chicago, in America, and its railroad system seeks only to connect the capital with more civilized Europe, and with the ports of the Black and Caspian Seas. Under the despotic conditions of the Empire, individual genius is asserting itself, if not in the winged freedom of newspapers of public debate, in large material productions, and in a literature far from despicable. The Russians are inland Japanese, watching Europe and the world to see what is worthy of imitating. Their manufactures showed well in the Paris Exhibition; their power in war showed ill in the actions of the Crimea; it was well proven there that the Great Snow Giant was not the match for Western Europe that it had seemed to be for France in the campaign of 1814.

Strange mutations occur in this world of ours; here, for instance, is the *Herald* in the hands of "them Oro Fino fellows," and fling for them. Now if we should go back to the files of the *Herald* and quote what it has said during the past year or so about its present owners—but we forbear!

Of Roman Catholic bishops there are in the United States 126; of priests, 3,871; of churches, 4,250; of chapels and stations, 1,700. The membership is variously estimated at from 2,500,000 to 5,500,000.

REMARKABLE CURE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GUADALOUPE MINE.

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON."—CASE NO. 8001—SECOND SERIES.

GUADALOUPE MINE, SAN JUAN, Aug. 15, 1871.

DR. A. M. LORTZ & Co.—For a long time I have been afflicted with Rheumatism in my hands and feet, the pains most of the time being very severe. On the 7th of July I procured some of your UNK WEED REMEDY, and after taking only three bottles, find that I am quite restored to health and strength. I have had the Rheumatism for eleven (11) years, and think that the success of the "UNK" in curing a disease of so long standing, in so short a time, is very remarkable.

As a tonic and appetizer I have never met with anything equal to the "UNK WEED REMEDY." During the time I was taking it I gained fifteen (15) pounds in weight. Trusting that this certificate may be useful in inducing others affected as I was to try the "UNK," I remain, very truly yours,

JAMES T. BROWN,
fe1dtf Supt. and Agent Guadaloupe Mine.

NEW TO-DAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

TOTAL ASSETS, GOLD,

$20,869,079 04!

Assets in the United States, held by the Directors in New York,

$3,054,361 24!

ALL SHAREHOLDERS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENGAGEMENTS OF THE COMPANY.

MARK A. KING, PORTLAND,

AGENT

FOR OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
feldtf

NEW TO-DAY.

$4,000 to Loan,

IN SUMS OF $2,000, FOR ONE YEAR ON CITY Property, by
fe15d3t ATKINSON & WOODWARD.

RUMMELIN & GUTTMANN,

50 First St., between Stark and Oak,

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in

FURS!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for all kinds of RAW FURS. fe10d3m

E. M. BURTON,

ARCHITECT,

Room No. 17 Dekum's Building.

WILL FURNISH PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND Detail Drawings for all classes of buildings. Will Superintend the Erection of Buildings when desired. All Drawings Guaranteed to be Correct. CHARGES REASONABLE. j12dtf

Amusements.

Oro Fino Theater.

Lessee and Manager,.....GEO. B. WALDRON
Stage Manager.....GEO. F. BIRD

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, 1872,

THE SENSATION OF THE AGE,

ROSEDALE!

ROSEDALE!

ROSEDALE!

ELLIOT GREY .....G. B. WALDRON.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle, $1; Gallery, 50 cents. Box Office open from 9½ A. M. to 4 P. M., where Seats can be secured without extra charge.

PROF. CARDINELL'S

GRAND EXHIBITION

BY HIS PUPILS!

will take place at the

SKATING RINK!

on

Thursday Evening, Feb. 15th, 1872.

The Revolving and Ascending

PYRAMIDAL COLUMN!

will be performed by

ONE HUNDRED YOUNG LADIES!

And will be the Finest Exhibition ever witnessed in the city of Portland.

The Exhibition will commence at 8 and last till 10½ P. M.

ADMISSION TO EXHIBITION....$2 50 PER COUPLE.

Parties attending the Exhibition can remain at the Hall without extra charge. fe14d2t

PHILHARMONIC HALL!

Thursday Evening, Feb. 15.

LECTURE!

HEAD OF THE

FATHER MATHEW T. A. SOCIETY

OF PORTLAND, BY

S. J. McCORMICK.

SUBJECT:

Father Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance.

DURING THE LECTURE MR. McCORMICK WILL introduce two of Henry Young's celebrated Songs, "THE OIN FIEND!" AND "THE WIFE'S DREAM!" Also the appropriate Poems of "THE RUM SELLER'S VICTIM!" AND "THE YOUTH'S MISTAKE!" Together with a variety of Anecdotes Illustrative of the Theme.

Reading, CRAWFORD and SON, and WALFORD and MISS L. M. ANDERSON, assisted by MRS. H. Y. THOMPSON, will render several choice SELECTIONS OF VOCAL MUSIC! at the commencement and conclusion of the Lecture.

MR. D. W. C. NESFIELD Has kindly volunteered to preside at the Piano Forte.

TICKETS—50 CENTS. Children half-price. To be had of any member of the Society, or at the Book and Music Stores. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Lecture will commence precisely at 8. fe13d3t

CARDINELL'S

Dancing Academy.

Front street (between Yamhill and Taylor);

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S CLASS MONDAY and Thursday evenings. Children's Class Saturday from 10 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. Private lessons given. Soirees on Saturday evenings. d1dtf

THE SKATING RINK

AT THE

PAVILION on Fourth St., bet. Pine & A,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Skating Every Morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, every Afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, when there will be Music by a full BRASS BAND, under the Leadership of John A. Cordes.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for Morning and Afternoon admission can be purchased by the package at $1 50 per dozen, and for Evening admission at $2 00 per dozen.

USE OF SKATES, 25 Cents.

All these prices the RINK is a cheap and desirable place of resort, and all classes are enabled to indulge in this pleasant and healthful exercise. d15dtf

MUSIC! MUSIC!

LATEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR

BALLS, PARTIES AND DANCES!

Orders can be left at the Washington Hotel and at the Skating Rink. JOHN A. CORTES.
fe7d3m Leader Portland City Band

NEW DRUG STORE---DOWN TOWN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED A

First-Class Retail Drug and Dispensing

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE ELEGANT BUILDING,

No. 15 First, Cor. Ash Street

ADJOINING

Ankeny's New Market Building,

AND HAVING DISCONTINUED THOSE BRANCHES of our business at the Store on Front street, our friends and patrons are referred to the new Store, and cordially invited to give it their patronage. This Store has been fitted up expressly to meet the wants of the Retail trade, and is favorably situated for the convenience of residents of the Northern part of the city.
fe13dtf SMITH & DAVIS.

PAUL RICHTER.

111 First Street,

(Opposite the Postoffice.)

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

WALL PAPER,

Lace Curtains,

Window Shades,

Cornices, etc,

DRAPERIES OF LATEST DESIGN.

MADE TO ORDER.

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN THE House Furnishing line done at short notice to the best of satisfaction. fe5dtf

Received Ex Steamer "Gussie Telfair,"

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF

DOUGLAS COAL!

Pronounced to be the Best Coal for Domestic use,

WHICH WE OFFER FOR SALE CHEAP TO CONsumers. KOSHLAND BROS.,
ja21dlm 103 First Street.

VALENTINES!

NEW AND FINE ASSORTMENT RECEIVED BY the IDAHO, which

GOLDSTEIN,

At the Post Office, is Selling Low—and mailing without extra charge. fe9dtf

"MARRIAN'S ALE!"

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL, A consignment of Thirty Casks of this Celebrated English Ale in bulk. For sale by
ja16d1m MILLARD & VAN SCHUYVER.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamship

ORIFLAMME

R. S. FLOYD .....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1872,

At 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent,

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia & Victoria.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S Steam Propeller

CALIFORNIA.

JOHN HAYES.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

At 4 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For San Juan, Nanaimo and Sitka.

Carrying the United States Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamer

"GUSSIE TELFAIR"

T. J. AINSLEY.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1872,

At 4 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailing from New York

Every Saturday and Alternate Tuesday

Cabin Passage, to Liverpool (gold).....$75 00
Steerage Passage to Liverpool (currency).....30 00

Passage from Liverpool to New York:

Cabin (gold).....$75 00
Steerage (currency).....34 00

☞ Round Trip Tickets issued at very low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.
Or GEO. W. WEIDLER,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN.....1803.

Capital Stock Subscribed.$8,000,000 00
do do Paid up.....3,500,000 00
Total Cash Assets.....6,312,535 45
Deposit in Oregon.....50,000 00

INCREASE IN ASSETS,

From January 1st to October 31st, 1871, after Paying all Losses, including those at Chicago,

$496,510 10!

THIS COMPANY'S BUSINESS IS DEVOTED EXclusively to Fire Insurance and it is the ONLY ENGLISH COMPANY represented in America, doing a FIRE INSURANCE business, with an ample Capital and large Accumulated funds not liable for Life or Marine Losses.

FALKNER, DELL & CO.,
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
430 California Street, San Francisco.

HEWETT, FLOWERDEW & CO.,
General Agents
For Oregon and Washington Territory.
fe5Jm

HOME

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital $1.000.000

DIRECTORS:

JOHN H. REDINGTON.....President.
GEO. H. HOWARD.....Vice President.
CHAS. R. STOREY.....Secretary.
N. D. EDDY.....Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW.....General Manager.

DIRECTORS:

Oregon Branch.

PORTLAND—P. Wasserman, C. H. Lewis, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay, Lloyd Brooke.
SALEM.....L. F. Grover
ALBANY.....J. A. Crawford.
DALLES.....D. M. French.
LEWISTON.....J. Loewenberg.

HAMILTON BOYD,
Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.
j23d1f2p

BURDETT

ORGANS

ARE THE FINEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST REED ORGAN in the world, as every musical artist in the world that has seen and tried them will testify.

Send for New Price List, or what is better still call and see and hear the

BURDETT

SPEAK FOR ITSELF, AT

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE!

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE,

fe7 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

Admitted.

MR. E. J. W. STEMME HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted as a partner with me in the General Grocery Business. F. HACHENEY.

FRANK HACHENEY, E. J. W. STEMME.

HACHENEY & STEMME,

Retail Dealers and Jobbers in

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, SEEDS, ETC.,

Cor. Main and First Sts.,

Respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Full Satisfaction Guaranteed. fe5dtf

TINNING!

TIN ROOFING, GUTTER, CONDUCTOR, SHEET IRON WORK and JOBBING.

☞ Special attention given to Hot Air Work, Steam Fitting, Plain and Ornamental Gas Fitting, Plumbing, &c.

C. H. MYERS.
fe12dtf 27 and 29 First Street, Portland.

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL CHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

At Private Sale,

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUTT IRON,
do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS, SCREWS, FIFY-PANS, SHEET IRON, &c.
Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Regular and Peremptory Sale of

Groceries, Furniture

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &C.

I will sell at my Auction Rooms,

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

ONE EXPRESS WAGON
ONE SET HARNESS;
ALSO,
ONE MILK WAGON;
ALSO,
BED-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM and
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
GROCERIES,

50 cheats JAPAN TEA;
100 bxs SOAP;
100 bxs WASHING POWDER;
50 bxs [illegible];
25 bf bls [illegible];
100 bdls [illegible];
100 cases [illegible];
[illegible] cases [illegible];
75 cases [illegible];

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

JOSEPH MIDDLEMISS

Auction, Commission and Storage

MERCHANT,

8 Front St. (Corner Block),

PORTLAND.

JOSEPH MIDDLEMISS Auctioneer.

Regular Sale Days—Tuesday and Friday.

STORAGE

IN

Brick Building No. 8 Front street,

CENTRAL PORTLAND.

FOR STORAGE of

sonable terms [illegible]

[illegible]

JANION & RHODES

No. 10 Front St.,

OFFER FOR SALE

EX BARRACOUTA AND OTHERS,

LATE ARRIVALS

Dunwille's Irish Whisky

Stewart's Scotch Whisky

Hennessey, Martel, & Otard Pale Brandy,

in ½ casks;

Pine Sherry and Port Wine in casks and ½ casks;

Jamaica Rum, in ½ casks;

H. Piper & Co.. B. & E Perrier and Chartreuse;

Blood, Wolfe & Co's Ale & Porter, pts & qts;

Guinness' Dublin Stout, pts and quarts;

Ind Coope & Co's Pale Ale, pts and qts.

ALSO,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

OILS, MUSTARD, &c.

ALSO,

ENAMELLED and TINNED SAUCEPANS;

GALVANIZED IRON BUCKETS;

SHEET ZINC, Nos. 8, 9

GLASS TUMBLERS

FIRE BRICK;

ROMAN CEMENT;

BEST WASHING WHITING;

HILL, EVANS & CO'S CELEBRATED COTTON SPINNING;

ALSO,

Dutch Carpet,

Grain Sacks,

Seaming Twine,

Table Oil Cloths,

Etc., Etc.

Salt! Salt! Salt!

LIVERPOOL SALT IN 100 LB SACKS.

For Sale by

JANION & RHODES.

j12dtf No. 10 Front Street.

VARNISHES!

IN BARRELS,

DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS.

NO. 1 TURPENTINE FURNITURE;

DAMAR,

BLACK ASPHALTUM,

BROWN JAPAN, EXTRA JAPAN,

STAR SHELLAC,

PURE ALCOHOL SHELLAC,

BEST SHELLAC,

Also, a Full Assortment of

All Kinds of Varnishes,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. L. STORY,

45 FRONT ST., PORTLAND.

s27d1m

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15,

CITY.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

On Tuesday, Feb. 20th, THE OREGONIAN will be moved to the new office, on the south-east corner of Front and Stark streets.

PLANK ROAD TO VANCOUVER.—Three or four times within as many years, there have been brief spurts of excitement about the project of connecting East Portland and Vancouver by means of a plank road, and a ferry across the Columbia river. The late ice blockade has given rise to another movement of that sort, and according to information we have, there is reason to believe that this time something may come of it. The project has heretofore always failed; partly because nobody has appeared ready to put on a ferryboat, and partly through the jealousy of the Vancouver people who seemed to think the cons

and Commission.

RICHARDSON,
TION [illegible]
Front and Oak Streets.

TION SALES
R, GROCERIES, GENERAL
NDISE AND HORSES.

Wednesday and Saturday.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

rivate Sale.
FINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
ARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
S, FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
PANS, SHEET IRON, R. R. IRON
rtment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

and Peremptory Sale
OF
les, Furniture
MERCHANDISE, &c.

ll at my Auction Salesroom,
Y, FEBRUARY 17, 1872
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
EXPRESS WAGON;
ET HARNESS;
ALSO,
ILK WAGON;
ALSO,
th-ROOM and
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
Groceries,
JAPAN TEA;
SODA;
WASHING POWDER;
SAPONIA;
bls MACKEREL;
CODFISH,
ALSO:
GROUND PEPPER;
GINGER;
MUSTARD;
PIE FRUIT;
FRESH PEACHES;
RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

H. MIDDLEMISS
mmission and Storage
ERCHANT,
St. (Central Block),
PORTLAND.

DDLEMISS, Auctioneer.
Days—Tuesday and Friday.

TORAGE
can be had at the
ding No. 9 Front street,
AL BLOCK, PORTLAND.

TORAGE ON REA
inquire at Warehouse of
JOSEPH MIDDLEMISS,
9 South Front Street,
Central Block, Portland.

N & RHODES,

O Front St.,

FFER FOR SALE

ACOUTA" AND OTHER

R ARRIVALS:

ish Whisky, in cases;

tch Whisky, in cases and casks;

artel & Otard Pale Brandy

d Port Wines in cs and ¼ cs;

in ¼ casks;

.. B. & E. Ferrier and Rul-

mpagne, in pints and quarts;

.'s Ale & Porter, pts & qts;

ish Stout, in pints and quarts;

e's Pale Ale, in quarts;

ALSO,

N ASSORTMENT OF

KLES, SAUCES, SALAD

USTARD, Etc., Etc.

ALSO,

TINNED SAUCE-PANS;

IRON BUCKETS;

C, Nos. 8, 9 and 10;

UMBERS;

& STRING;

MAN CEMENT;

BEST WASHED WHITING;

CELEBRATED MALT VINEGAR;

ALSO,

ks,

ing Twine,

Table Oil Cloths

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Salt! Salt!

SALT IN 100-LB BAGS.

For Sale by

NION & RHODES,

No. 10 Front Street.

NISHES!

BARRELS,

T FROM

MANUFACTURERS.

E FURNITURE;

BLACK ASPHALTUM,

EXTRA COACH,

LLAC,

PURE ALCOHOL SHELLAC,

BEST SHELLAC.

ull Assortment of

of Varnishes.

E SALE BY

. STORY,

ST., PORTLAND.

The Daily Oregonian.

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CITY.

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On Tuesday, Feb. 20th, THE OREGONIAN will be removed to the new office, on the south-east corner of Front and Stark streets.

PLANK ROAD TO VANCOUVER.—Three or four times within as many years, there have been brief spurts of excitement about the project of connecting East Portland and Vancouver by means of a plank road, and a ferry across the Columbia river. The late ice blockade has given rise to another movement of that sort, and according to information we have, there is reason to believe that this time something may come of it. The project has heretofore always failed partly because nobody has appeared ready to put on a ferryboat, and partly through the jealousy of the Vancouver people who seemed to think the consummation of the project would make Vancouver more than ever a mere suburb of Portland. We are informed that the first hindrance has been overcome and that the latter is rapidly wearing out. Captain Baughman has contracted for a steam ferryboat to ply between Vancouver and the Oregon shore, and will put it in service. There would be at once considerable travel between Vancouver and Portland, upon the establishment of such a ferry across the Columbia river. The distance is less than six miles, and, if there were a plank road, the trip across could be made in much less time than by steamer; and the return could be made at pleasure, instead of waiting for the steamer, or hurrying business to catch that conveyance. We understand that a number of Vancouver people are interesting themselves in the project, and it is likely that a joint stock company will be shortly organized for the purpose of constructing a road. There is about a mile of low ground to cross, which will require a bridge built upon piles; and this is the only real difficulty in the way. It is estimated, but whether upon definite data or not, we are not aware, that the entire length of the road can be constructed for $12,000, or perhaps less. It is easy enough to see how the road, when built, would be beneficial to Portland, as well as a great convenience to Vancouver. Our city would become more than ever the market in which the products of Clarke county would pass from first hands into the hands of middle dealers. The growth of that county has been such in the last two or three years as to render its trade an object worth seeking. With the marketing of produce, would also come to our merchants a proportionate retail trade in all sorts of goods, with the same people. It is believed by those who have given the matter the most careful consideration, that the road even as a toll road, would be a paying investment. If so, how much the more would it benefit our business men to assist in raising the money to construct it and make it a free road?

THAT TERRIBLE WHISTLE.—Somebody's steam whistle got loose last evening and all the sensitive ears of the city were tortured for a considerable time with its infernal screaming. The supposition was a natural one that another gay and frolicksome hunting party had arrived from some one of the happy hunting grounds down the river and had opened the whistle valve to gratify their very peculiar musical taste. The only regret about the matter is that there is no adequate means for the punishment of such funny fellows. It ought to be a statute of misdemeanor to blow a steam whistle at one continued blast for more than half an hour. How would that be for a "blue law."

SENT BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.—The barber, Hobay, who was arrested on Tuesday on the charge of rape upon a small girl, was not examined in the police court yesterday, as the crowd of prurients had expected. The Judge, thinking it better that the matter should go directly before the Grand Jury now, in session, very properly sent the man to that body. It was a severe disappointment to the immense motley throng that had gathered to fatten upon the filthy feast of a public detail of all the circumstances of a sickening case; but no decent-minded man can feel any regret that the feast was not brought on.

ALL ABOUT A SADDLE.—One Geo. Mason was before the Police Judge yesterday upon a charge of stealing a saddle. He interposed as a defense that he had found the saddle on a wharf and was merely taking it to a place of safety. The cruel proof, however, was that, on the way to a place of safety, he offered to sell it, and, as it unfortunately (for George) happened, to the real owner of the article, George's defence didn't stick worth a cent. The Judge sent him to the county jail for sixty days.

AS WE AT FIRST SUPPOSED.—When the *Herald* published its Monticello poisoning case, we thought it very likely a hoax, and published it as "probably more than half sensation." Now comes a Monticello correspondent of the *Herald*, and says: "I think you have been imposed upon in the reported attempt at poisoning, in or near Monticello. I reside within a mile of that place, and do not believe anything of the kind occurred."

IN THE MUD.—The down train on the Oregon Central yesterday morning was over three hours late, and we learn that the cause of it was that the track is, in some places, sunk in the mud so deep that progress was almost impossible. The wheels of the cars, and even the axles, gave evidence of having been deep in the mire. This sort of obstruction is, of course, only temporary. The road is not yet ballasted.

GEO. PAUSCEFOOT AT HONOLULU.—We have received copies of a couple of Honolulu papers of the middle of January, in both of which the readings of Mr. Geo. Pauncefort from Dickens are mentioned in the most flattering terms and at considerable length. He had been reading from Nicholas Nickleby, Christmas Carol, etc., and seems to have met with great success both financially and professionally.

PORTLAND LIBRARY.—The following new works have been presented to the Portland Library Association:

Mrs. E. Russell—a novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, entitled Oswald Gray.

F. C. Schuyler, Jr.—Instruction for Field Artillery.

Hon. H. W. Corbett—Constitution, Rules and Manual.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The *Bulletin* learns from a reliable source that there are at the present time some seven hundred persons employed on the North Pacific Railroad in ballasting that portion of the road already constructed, in building a bridge across the Cowlitz river near Pamphrey's Landing, and in cutting and clearing the first ten miles north of the Cowlitz river.

THE REASON WHY.—The tearing down of the walls of Capt. Ankeny's market building was the consequence partly of a mistake in the architecture of the front—not discovered till the workmen were ready to begin upon the second story—and partly because the winter's frost had "bulged" the walls, rendering them insecure.

ANOTHER.—We hear it related on good authority that Mr. Hart, late contractor on the Oregon Central Railroad, left the city by the steamer *California*, for Victoria, and the general talk among his creditors is that he is not expected back again, which the same is why some of them are terribly profane.

UNPARALLELED ENTERPRISE.—The *Herald* has just found a letter written by Mr. I. Freidlander, of San Francisco, in relation to the Columbia river bar, commerce of Portland, Pilot charges, etc. A lengthy extract from the same letter was published in the OREGONIAN of Jan. 25th—20 days ago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SMELT.—Quinn, the indefatigible, yesterday received enough of those little fish to supply the whole city and suburbs. No one need be without them. Venison, too, and other good things for the epicure can be found at Quinn's Union Fish Market, at prices that must suit everybody.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—Mr. Mark A. King, a thorough business man, has been appointed to the agency of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., lately held by Mr. J. G. Parker.

The next school term of the Portland Academy and Female Seminary begins Monday, February 5th. For information apply to
T. F. ROYAL, Principal.

STYLES JUST RECEIVED.—Gilt Parlor, Furniture Easy Chairs in great variety; Bouquet Stands, Card Receivers, Wall Pockets, Finished in Gilt, Walnut, Ebony, Wax and Marqueetry. Call and see the Woven Wire Mattress at HURGREN & SHINDLER'S.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REGULAR MEETING, FEB. 14, 1872.

Present—His Honor Mayor Wasserman, and Councilmen Besser, Burton, Caywood, Combs, Congle, Hallock, Moffett and Story.

PETITIONS.

Edward Barton, representing that he had filled a considerable quantity of dirt at the end of a bridge on Twelfth Street, and asking compensation therefor—referred to Committee on Streets and Public Property.

Columbia Engine Co. No. 3, asking for an increase of quarterly allowance—referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

REPORT OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee on Health and Police to whom was referred the bill of the Police Commissioners reported the same back recommending that it be referred back to the Commissioners for correction and itemized.

Mr. Hallock wanted to know why.

Mr. Burton said the Committee wanted to know what the services were.

Mr. Combs said that in the bill Mr. Hallock had charged for a greater number of days than the whole number of meetings of the Board of Police Commissioners, and the Committee wanted to know what services were rendered.

The report was adopted.

PURCHASE BY THE CITY.

The Auditor reported that he had received a report from the Chief of Police to the effect that at the sale of certain lots assessed for the improvement of Pine and North Seventh Streets for the collection of delinquent assessments, the city had become purchaser there being no other bidder. The Auditor recommended an appropriation to pay the said delinquent assessments—referred to the Committee on Streets and Public Property.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid: Surveyor and assistants, $238; Harvey Hyde, $20; C. H. Myers, $6; J. B. McDonald, $4; Donnerburg & Barrett, $3 30; H. L. Pittock, $10 08; A. G. Walling, $12; E. Nusome, $9 50; H. T. Hudson, $1 50. Bill of H. Frankinau referred to the Police Commissioners.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance declaring probable cost of improving that part of Columbia street between the public levee and Second—read three times and passed.

An ordinance making an appropriation ($1,967 54), for the improvement of Columbia street—read three times and passed.

An ordinance to prevent the erection of wooden buildings within certain limits, (blocks 15, 16, 33, 41, 28, 29, 33, 34, 27, 26, 40, 39, 1, 2, 3, the west half of 7, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, and the west half of O. S. N. Co.'s block and Central block)—read first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee and City Attorney.

The ordinance making appropriations for the the current expenses of the year, and others were referred to an adjourned meeting of the Council.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the city proposes to construct brick or stone culverts across Tanner's creek at all street crossings north of Washington street.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to appoint a committee of three—one from each ward—to report a plan for sewers for the city, and to examine and report upon the law of the State approved October 24, 1864, as to the power conferred by it upon the city in this behalf.

The Mayor appointed as such Committee, Messrs. Besser, Caywood and Hallock.

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 2 P. M., Friday, the 16th inst.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, JUDGE.

L. Fleischner vs Lownsdale et al.; order for appointment of guardian *ad litem*.

Michael McLaughlin vs E. O'Donnell; order confirming report of referee.

Patrick E. Carroll administrator of P. Quinn vs Wm. Healy et al.; decree of foreclosure.

Jos. Kafka vs D. Simon; dismissed for want of prosecution.

School District No. 1 vs J. F. McCoy; referred to H. Y. Thompson to report law and facts.

Rachael Stewart vs D. Jacobi et al.; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff; damages $15.

Wm. Mason vs Clark Hay et al.; judgment by stipulation against defendant, J. W. Lewis, for $75 without costs, and against plaintiff for costs and disbursements.

Venire issued for ten additional jurors, returnable at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Grand Jury returned two bills of indictment.

Nickerson and wife vs Lownsdale et al.; order for appointment of guardians *ad litem*.

J. F. Caples and wife vs Lownsdale; same proceedings.

Anna Robinson vs Wm. Robinson; divorce; referred to J. J. Hoffman to take testimony.

Chas. Dorman vs O. S. N. Co.; appeal; motion to place on the calendar.

N. A. Spicer vs W. K. Smith; appeal; motion to place on calendar.

To the venire for ten additional jurors, the sheriff returned the following names: George J. Watts, Levi Estes, H. Cason, Isaac Walter, A. J. Dufur, Sr., P. M. Edwards, Peter Scholl, J. M. Ritchey, E. N. Morgan and Felix Landes.

Chas. Jell vs Multnomah county; judgment for $600, given on offer of County Commissioners.

State of Oregon vs J. M. Murphy; allowed until to-morrow to plead.

State of Oregon vs John McDonald; G. V. Smith appointed attorney, and defendant allowed till to morrow to plead.

The Grand Jury came in and presented two bills of indictment.

Crocker vs Cook; on trial; submitted to jury.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The weather is heavy on *change*.

Both the ferryboats are now running on long trip schedules.

The concert at the Unitarian Chapel last week netted about $90.

Vic Trevitt, after being embargoed nearly two months, has gone home.

It is said that Gov. Grover was refused a partnership in the *Herald*. Gov. Miller, ditto.

The *Hayward* had a slow trip on Tuesday, to the Cascades and back; but she went on time yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Murphy has resigned his position as local reporter of the *Herald*. He had held it for a longer term than any of his predecessors.

BOARD OF DELEGATES.

STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. J. H. Lyon, President of the Board of Delegates, has appointed the following Standing Committees for the current year.

Judiciary.—Whalley, Wetsell, Ripley.

Finance.—Hardenbergh, Hallock, Marvin.

Rules.—Thomas, Kilbourn, Stewart.

Certificates.—Moffatt, Patton, Hinman.

Cemetery.—Wetsell, Lamar, Arnold.

WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

War Department, Signal Service, United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce.

Place of Observat'n	Height of Barometer	Change in last 3 hrs	Thermometer	Change in last 3 hrs	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Relative Humidity, 0=dry 10=wet	State of Weather.
4:32 A. M.								
Portland	29.92	+.00	40	+0	S. E.	Light	85	Lt rain
San Diego	.....	.....	0	..0	.....	.....	..	.....
S. Fr'cisco	.....	.....	0	..0	.....	.....	..	.....
1:32 P. M.								
Portland	29.91	+.19	46	+6	S. E.	Light	78	Lt rain
San Diego	.....	.....	0	..0	.....	.....	..	.....
S. Fr'cisco	.....	.....	0	..0	.....	.....	..	.....
8:32 P. M.								
Portland	29.99	+.09	40	—2	S. E.	Fresh	85	Cloudy
San Diego	.....	.....	0	..0	.....	.....	..	.....
S. Fr'cisco	.....	.....	0	..0	.....	.....	..	.....

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Portland—Rainfall since last report, 0.07.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Loan, $4,000—Atkinson & Woodward.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company—Mark A. King.

Furs—Rummelin & Guttmann.

Protection Engine Company No. 4.—Drill this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, sharp.
By order of the Foreman.
R. S. McLERAN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORO FINO THEATER.—As might have been expected, there was another full house last night to see "Rosedale;" and, as on the former night, the play was a great success. It would be impossible to witness this drama, produced as well as it is by this company, and not be something more than pleased—the audiences are delighted, and they attest their satisfaction by the most generous applause. "Rosedale" is one of the very few plays that can be depended upon to hold the Portland stage for more than two or three nights. It will probably run through the week, and its merits really deserve that measure of success. There are a half dozen star characters in it, and while not all perform their parts like stars, the cast is peculiarly fortunate in respect to having every member of the company in that sort of characters in which they severally appear to excellent advantage. Mr. Waldron's Elliot Gray is really a fine, and we may say, an artistic presentation—cool, smooth, perfectly balanced, natural and yet dramatic enough for the requirements of the character. Mrs. Waldron has a character peculiarly suited to her style—Rosa Leigh—and she wins frequent applause. Mr. Fulford manages the part of Matthew Leigh quite successfully. Mrs. Bird is a decided hit as Tabitha Stork, as is Miss Minnie Pixley, Sarah, and afterward as Primrose. Robinson does the "bad, wicked man," Miles McKenna better than any character not low comedy, that we have seen him essay. Barry as the funny man of the play, Bunberry Cobb, creates as much uproarious merriment as an audience could well bear in one evening. Dennis is a so-so plotting old scoundrel. Miss Annie Pixley as Florence May, makes a very well studied presentation and is pleasing. Miss Kate Fell also comes out in this play quite well as Lady Adela Gray and Mother Mix. Rosedale will be repeated to-night.

MR. CARDINELL'S EXHIBITION.—This long talked-of event will take place this evening, at the skating rink. The grand revolving pyramidal column will be ready for exhibition at 8 o'clock and will continue till half past 10. The admission tickets to this exhibition will admit the bearer to the dancing which will follow. The floor will be thoroughly waxed, thus obviating one of the objections which were urged against it on one or two former occasions. The room is spacious and there can be no lack of room; the music will be the best the city affords, and thus it can scarcely happen that any who attend will fail to enjoy themselves.

THE UMATILLA HOUSE at The Dalles is now completed and furnished in every respect unsurpassed. The office is the most cheerful and pleasant in the State, and the dining hall is unequaled. The rooms are all newly furnished. The house has twelve suites of rooms with stoves in them for families. The new house stands much higher than the old one. The ceilings are four feet higher, which adds greatly to the cheerfulness of the rooms. The table is kept in a style to correspond fully with the appointments.

To the Afflicted.—Dr. Aborn, corner Third and Morrison streets, treats with unparalleled success, all chronic diseases, no matter how painful or long standing.

ROOMS TO RENT.

The Office and Rooms now occupied by Judge Strong, in Cree's Building, corner of Front and Stark, streets, will be vacant on the 1st of February, and after that time will be to let. The rooms are centrally located, pleasant and comfortable. Inquire of
jan24tf WM. CREE.

DR. B. R. FREELAND,
DENTIST.
LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Room No. 2 Dekum's Building,
Corner First and Washington Streets, Portland.
Nitrous Oxide administered. v3d1f

MR. DAVID W. C. NESFIELD,
Late Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music and Organist of St. Mary's College, San Francisco, is prepared to receive Pianoforte and Organ Pupils and to give instruction in Vocal Music in accordance with the strict Italian method. Also, to form classes for the study of Harmony, Thorough Bass, &c.

Mr. Nesfield refers with pleasure to the Directors of the San Francisco Musical Institute and to Frederick Lyster, Esq., late Musical Director of the Lyster Italian Opera Troupe.

Can be seen daily between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock at Gray's Music Store. Residence, St. Charles Hotel. d10dtf

All the Year Round,

And in all parts of the world, the elements of disease are present in the air, the soil and the water, in a greater or less degree, and therefore the *Great Vegetable Antidote* to these invisible enemies of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is invaluable as a household medicine at all seasons and in every latitude. At no period of the year is a regulating and corrective medicine more needed than toward the close of winter, when the sun and rain are beginning to break up the winter blockade, and from the softening soil arises that terrible miasma, which weighs like an incubus upon the vital machinery, and depresses the animal spirits. It is then that the seeds of intermittent and remittent fevers, of rheumatism and rheumatic gout, of obstinate stomach complaints, of disorders of the liver and bowels, and a whole host of pulmonary and nervous complaints are sown.

The best, the surest way to prevent this disastrous *seading* is to invigorate and refresh the system with a course of the Bitters. If this precaution be taken *now*, there will be no danger of the miasmatic germs taking root in the fluids and tissues of the body, and bringing forth terrible fruit in the spring. Now is the time for prevention. Remember that vigor is the only safeguard against the virus of disease, and that Hostetter's Bitter is the purest, the safest, the most powerful and perfect invigorant ever administered, either as protective medicine or a remedy. A change of season approaches which almost always proves more or less disastrous to persons of a weak, nervous organization. Brace up at once with the leading Tonic of the age. Purge from the blood all morbid matter, strengthen the nerves, and regulate and purify the secretions with the Vegetable Elixir, which combines the juices of the finest medicinal roots, herb and bark s, with the most wholesome of all diffusive stimulants.

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Seminal emissions cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. jl2d1aw3m

NOTICE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.,

IN ASSUMING THE OUTSTANDING

Fire Risks of the

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

Recognizes its liability to the Policy holders directly, and agrees to treat all such Policies accordingly.

Should any party not feel entirely satisfied with this assurance, and desire to hold a Policy of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the unexpired time as expressed in the Pacific Policies, he can have our policy by surrendering the Pacific policy and paying simply for the stamps required on the new policy.

W. B. JOHNSTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 412 Montgomery street.
ja16d6tf SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

REAL ESTATE!

REAL ESTATE!

STITZEL & UPTON,

Cor. Front & Washington Sts.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Will attend to the Purchase and Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE!

IN ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

On First Mortgage Real Estate and Collateral Securities.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION:

MESSRS. LADD & TILTON, Bankers.
PHILIP WASSERMAN, Mayor of the City of Portland.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier of the First National Bank.
S. G. REED, Vice President O. S. N. Co.
LLOYD BROOKS, Broker.

WE BEG LEAVE AT THIS TIME TO CALL ATTENTION to the following list of CHOICE FARMING LANDS. Parties desiring to purchase can do no better than to call and examine our Price List of Lands left for sale at our office. A GOOD TEAM is always in readiness to convey parties desiring to purchase on to the Lands Free of Charge.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A LARGE AMOUNT OF

CHOICE HOMESTEAD & BUSINESS

PROPERTY!

Situated in

Portland and East Portland!

Parties desiring to procure Homesteads in East Portland, should give us a call. We can Sell them Property on very Easy Terms. By making a Small Payment down time will be given to suit purchaser on the balance.

No. (501) 280 ACRE FARM for sale, near the beautiful town of Dayton in Yamhill county. 100 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of Choice Saw Log Timber, near a good Sawmill; House and Barn, Orchard, Good Running Water. Terms Reasonable.

No. (502) A FINE FARM for sale, 4 miles from Albany on the Albany Prairie, containing 320 acres—200 well ploughed and ready for Spring seeding. Improvements tolerably good. Terms Reasonable. Apply to
STITZEL & UPTON.

No. (404.) 186 ACRE FARM for sale, well improved, situated 3 miles from Hillsboro, 14 miles from Portland, in Washington county; 125 acres in good cultivation; frame house and barn; school and church near by. Terms reasonable. Apply to
STITZEL & UPTON,
Corner Front and Washington streets.

No. (465.) IMPROVED FARM for sale, one mile from Hillsboro, the county seat of Washington county, containing 170 acres; 65 acres improved; good orchard; lays on the public road; balance of land easily cleared; good house; price reasonable; terms easy.

No. (402.) FOR SALE—50 acres timbered land; near the railroad; in Washington county; price, $550. Apply to
STITZEL & UPTON.

No. (401.) FOR SALE, by Stitzel & Upton, a small homestead, situated in Washington county, containing 42½ acres; all in cultivation; choice land; small frame house and log barn; all under fence; 3½ miles from Hillsboro; 14 miles from Portland; school near by; price $2,250.

No. (400.) 410 ACRE FARM for sale, located 4 miles south of Forest Grove, in Washington county, immediately on the line of the Oregon Central Rail Road. 330 acres under fence; 250 acres in cultivation; choice land; 80 acres of beaver dam land; easily cleared; house and barn; improvements not very good; plenty of running water; price $10,250; half cash; balance secured by mortgage; interest 10 per cent.

No. (407.) For sale by STITZEL & UPTON, a choice IMPROVED FARM, situated on the Willamette river, 20 miles above Oregon City, in Marion county, containing 595 acres; 200 acres in good cultivation; 200 acres more of open swale land; good wood, yard and ferry privilege; fine orchard; frame house and barn; also log house and barn; large warehouse on the river; 125 acres of choice timber. Price, $9,500, on easy terms.

No. (408.) For sale by STITZEL & UPTON, a GOOD GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, containing 250 acres, situated on the Salem Prairie; 80 acres in good cultivation; balance timber and open brush land; situated 3¼ miles east of Salem, and about the same distance from the Fair grounds; good orchard and a large stock range near by. Terms, reasonable.

No. (288.) 640 ACRE TRACT. A fine stock farm for sale, situated on the county road leading from Oregon City to Salem; one-half mile to school house; 3 miles to church; 5 miles to the railroad; all under good fence; about 150 acres in cultivation; large frame house well furnished; two large barns; shelter for 100 head of cattle good orchard; 300 acres of choice bottom land. Price, $9,700. Terms, easy.

Anticipate the Railroad.

No. (399)—A FINE FARM for sale in Polk county, containing 480 acres—325 acres smooth, open prairie, rich black soil; balance of the land scattering oak timber and brush; good frame dwelling house—fine orchard and plenty of shrubbery; a number of fine springs on the place; about 70 acres in cultivation; a good well of water. Situated near Dallas, in Polk county. Price reasonable, terms easy.

No. (406.) 536 acres CHOICE FARM, situated on the Willamette river in Clackamas Co., known as BOONE'S FERRY; distance from Portland 10 miles on the Boone's Ferry road; 80 acres in cultivation; 80 acres of choice beaver dam land, about 40 acres of which is in meadow; two frame houses, one new; three barns, all good, besides all other out-buildings necessary to a farm; 300 acres of choice timber on the place; balance of the land easily cleared. The above farm is one of the best located in the State, and is now offered for the first time, together with the ferry privilege, boats, etc., with an income therefrom of $2,000 per year. Price reasonable; terms easy; school-house on the place.

No. (405). 800 ACRE CHOICE FARM for sale; only 14 miles northwest of Portland, in Washington county; 450 acres in a high state of cultivation; balance of the land easily cleared; a large amount of open swale land; 25 acres of beaver-dam; the improvements on the place are all of the very best; large, new frame house, two frame barns; good orchard. The above desirable farm is located in one of the best counties in Oregon; situated so near Portland, the commercial city of the State, the land must in a very short time become valuable; lays on the public road leading from Portland to Centerville; school house on the place; church near by. Terms, one-half cash; balance, easy terms, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS for sale, well located, situated in Yamhill county. Apply to
STITZEL & UPTON.

230 ACRE TRACT OF CHOICE LAND for sale, near the town of Cornelius, in Washington county, mostly unimproved. Price reasonable, terms easy. Apply to
STITZEL & UPTON.

5,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, partly improved, situated in Clackamas county. Prices reasonable, terms easy. Apply to
STITZEL & UPTON.

(No. 410.) 400 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, only 10 miles west of Portland, immediately on the line of the railroad; two miles from Readsville depot; all choice land; 175 acres in good cultivation; good farm house; (inferior barn); fences good; running water on the place; good orchard; plenty of good timber. Price, $10,000—one half cash, balance secured by mortgage.

31½ ACRE TRACT for sale, 3 miles east of East Portland on the Base Line Road, a few acres in cultivation—Box House—Price and terms Reasonable.

5,000 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED LAND for sale in Washington county, six miles from the railroad. Price, from $3½ to $5 per acre. Apply to
fe22tf STITZEL & UPTON.

Wants.

Wanted.

A SITUATION AS CLERK, SALESMAN OR COPYIST, or any other position. Will be willing to loan employer a few hundred dollars. Address
fe14d3t B., OREGONIAN OFFICE.

To Let.

For Rent.

THE ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE OF THE LARGE and commodious Office on Stark street, between Front and First streets, now occupied as the Assay Office. Enquire at the Office. fe14d3t

Furnished Room and Board

FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE HAD IN a private family. Location excellent. Terms Moderate. Address Box 105 P. O., Portland. fe12d6t

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT,

S. E. corner Washington and Fifth Sts.
fe12 CLEANEST IN TOWN. dtf

To Rent.

TWO NEW HARD-FINISHED SMALL HOUSES, in perfect order. Large Cellars, Good Closets—ten minutes walk from this office and good sidewalks, on B street. ONLY $240 EACH.
fe8d1f ATKINSON & WOODWARD.

Furnished Rooms to Let.

A FEW PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT at
jl8d1m N. E. COR. FIRST & COLUMBIA STS.

For Sale.

For Sale or Rent.

A HOUSE AND AN ORCHARD OF ONE ACRE, AT Milwaukie. Apply to JOHN SELLWOOD, Milwaukie.
ja26d1m

Boiler and Engine for Sale.

THE HANDSOME TABLE ENGINE NOW IN USE in this office is offered for sale, low. The boiler is a nearly new one, made in this city. They are put out of use because not of sufficient capacity for our growing business. They can be seen in use for a few weeks.
H. L. PITTOCK.

Real Estate

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

ANDERSON, SHELBY & ARNOLD,

Second door, cor. First and Alder Sts,

WILL GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURchase and sale of Real Estate.
Negotiate Loans on first mortgages.
The renting of buildings and collection of rents.
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REAL ESTATE!

ATKINSON & WOODWARD,

Corner of Alder and Front Sts.,

HAVE FOR SALE

IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED LANDS

In Oregon and Washington Territory.

also,

Choice City Property

consisting of

DESIRABLE TRACTS OF LAND IN LOTS OF from 2 to 6 1-2 Acres, in the City of East Portland, lying on the Willamette river and extending to the line of the Oregon and California Railroad, near the shops of that company. These tracts are attractive for homesteads, are offered at low rates, and for terms to suit purchasers. Apply to
ATKINSON & WOODWARD,
fe12d1f 102 Front Street.

LITTLE HOMES!

WE HAVE OBTAINED MANY TESTIMONIALS, which appear in the WEEKLY OREGONIAN, for the purpose of answering once for all the many inquiries in relation to our "LITTLE HOMES." We desire to show, to strangers, through men of known integrity in this community that they are all we claim for them—cheap at present prices, and the speculation in them lies in the future growth of Portland, in the building of Railroads, and Bridges over the Willamette—which is merely a question of time—and in the fact that in less than one mile distant, City Blocks (200 feet square) are selling for from two to three thousand dollars, and in less than two and a half miles from a direct line, blocks are selling as high as $200,000 per block! Just think of it! $50 per acre for land, and 2½ miles distant, $200,000 per acre! New York city is over twenty miles in length and six miles wide, and many other cities in the United States are half that long, and quite as wide, and if Portland becomes a metropolis she will require this land for business purposes. Thirty years ago we could have purchased a section of land where the business portion of Chicago now stands for $10 per acre—$50 for a five acre tract. Thirty years ago we could have purchased the town site of Portland for a Cayuse pony—*but we didn't have the pony!* Twenty years ago a solitary individual, with neither money nor friends, found himself in Portland without a rod. He purchased a basket "on tick," and filled it with oranges, on the same terms, and went to peddling. Twenty long, eventful years have since elapsed. Still that sturdy old pioneer has stuck to Portland, and worked his way through thick and thin; and *now* where do you think he is?—*in the poor house, and owes for the basket!* But to our

TEN-ACRE TRACTS!

The land is level—same timbered and some nearly clear—its altitude about the same as Portland—good roads—never overflows, and the price is regulated by the quality of the soil and the distance from the city.

Prices:

Five-acre tracts, 1¼ miles SE of East Portland $75@$300
" " 4 " " " " ..... $ 75 00
Ten-acre tracts, 4 " East of " " 200 00

PAYMENTS—On each tract, $25 down—balances in monthly instillments of $10 each, with interest.

☞ We Sell Land, Buy Land, Collect Claims, Pay Taxes (for other folks), Negotiate Loans, Rent Houses, Collect Rents, and do a general *trust* business.

For particulars, address
DeLASHMUTT & OATMAN,
ja10dawtf Real Estate Agents, No. 92 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

S. SHERLOCK & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Hill's Concord Stage and Buggy Harness, &c., &c.

SALE ROOMS.—No. 61 Front St and No 62 First St., Portland.

☞ 150 doz. assorted TEAM COLLAR on hand.
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98 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND

Between Washington and Alder Sts., East Side

SADDLERY, HARDWARE

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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MAMMOTH DAIRY!

MILK! MILK!

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF NORTH SIDERS and the VESSELS TOUCHING HERE, I have opened a

MILK DEPOT!

At

R. PITTOCK'S PROVISION STORE,

No. 9 North Front street,

Where FRESH MILK CAN BE HAD IN ANY QUANTITY, and at a LOW PRICE.
ja18d1f JOHN RATHBUN.

MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION!

OF PETALUMA.

W. R. MATTHEWS, AGENT FOR OREGON, will receive the names of persons wishing to join this association.

60 MEMBERS HAVE ALREADY JOINED IN THIS CITY.

For further particulars call on or address
W. R. MATTHEWS,
Cor. Alder and First Streets, Portland
Rear of Atkinson & Woodward. jan23m

Hawley, Dodd & Co.
Portland, Oregon
offer for sale at the lowest market price
Hardware, Iron, Steel
and Agricultural Implements.

Exclusive Sale for Oregon for

JOHN DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS,

BY FAR THE BEST PLOW IN USE!

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE THE CELEBRATED

Collins' Cast Steel Plows,

For Either Turf or Stubble Lands.

SPECIALLY IMPROVED FOR 1871.

HAS THE NEW LEVER ATTACHMENT

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

HUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL!

Manufactured by THOMAS & MAST, at Springfield, Ohio.

And are the Most Successful Drill in U. S.

The Lightest Running Grain Separator.

THE MITCHELL WAGON.

Farm Wagons.

exclusive sale for the "Mitchell Wagon" with patent

Waiting

I have waited for thy coming
Many years,
And my heart is tossed and tortured
With its fears
In night visions I behold thee
Far away,
And I wake to love thee only,
All the day.

Time, the wrecker and destroyer,
Down the air
Sifts the white sand through his fingers,
On my hair.

To the borders of life's Winter,
Drawing nigh,
And the harvest moon is fading
From the sky.

I have sown beside all waters—
Loving thee—
In the shadow and the sunshine,
Warm and free.

Through the Summer woods I've wandered,
All alone,
With a weight upon my spirit
Like a stone.

I had hoped to reap right early
Something sweet,
And something that would make
My heart complete.

Love was given, nothing doubting,
Lavishly;
Strong and constant, never changing,
As the sea.

I am sad and I am lonely—
Weary, too:
If there's truth outside of Heaven,
Thou art true.

And I'll wait, as I have waited,
Evermore,
For the music of thy footstep,
At the door.

PICKINGS.

Paris Conversation—"I, a Liberal! O, no!" said a Deputy to his friend. "But you love liberty, at least?" "Yes, assuredly, my faith! But one may love a omelette without being a cook."

Scene, Freshman recitation room—Professor: "What instrument would you use in the construction of this geometrical figure?" Freshman—(after looking thoughtfully at the floor, ceiling, and professor): "A piece of chalk, sir."

A suicidal Iowan called on the druggist for arsenic, went home and was soon in the agonies of dissolution before the family. Conceive his disapointment when the apothecary dropped in and told him that the deadly potion was chalk.

President Cattell, of Lafayette College, said in a recent sermon: "There is nothing in the sublime Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ which he taught upon earth a little child cannot understand." Do all parents and teachers realize this truth?

This is from an Indiana paper: "The self-raking reaper has slain its thousands. The buzz-saw's bloody victims may be numbered by the scores. The sorghum mill crushes its dozens. And now a flax mill has clided the arm of Mary Burns, of Union City." Comment is needless.

A newspaper item states that ——nder Downs, the elder, died with only one gold piece in his pocket." We don't know how it is ourself; but we don't think it would have helped his case any, or made his dying moments more happy, if he had had fifty gold pieces in his pocket.

In censuring modern attempts to amend and improve the text of Scripture by a departure from the obvious sense of the divine oracles, a quaint New England preacher declares that "the Devil in the Garden of Eden was the first of these commentators. He only asked a change by a single word. Put in a *not*, he said: 'Ye shall *not* surely die.' The amendment was accepted, and the world was lost."

The *Interior*, of Chicago, whose establishment was burnt out in the fire, asked the Chicago *Times* for a puff, and here is what it got: "The most noticeable thing about it is that the *Interior* insists that everybody should recognize the judgment of God in the great conflagration. If it was consistent, and really believed in this dreadful state of things, would it not have been more humble and pious in the *Interior* not to have resumed publication after God had judged it worthy to be burned out?"

The Kenosha, (Wis.) *Union* tells of a clandestine visit made by a young man to his sweetheart, by pulling off his boots, leaving them outside, and entering through the window, that "the old man" might not know of the interview. The two, happy at having outwitted the old folks, spent a happy evening in drawing bright pictures of the future. The young man retreated in the same way he entered, but to his amazement his boots were gone. The "old man" had them on in the morning, and enquired of his daughter, "how do you like my new boots?"

The Strength of Republicanism.

The *Anglo-American Times* (London), argues that the overthrow of the Tammany ring in New York illustrates clearly the superiority of American institutions. It says to its English readers:

There are thousands who will read the appeals of the Reformers previous to the elections as gross exaggerations, mere "stump" cries; because they do not understand the magnitude of the stake. They may rejoice to see New York redeemed; to see the rule of the rascals cease, and an end put to so great a scandal to American institutions; but at that point their interest ended, whereas the fight was a veritable struggle of freedom, and one of the most important and interesting on record; in short, the answer to the taunt—"Look at New York for what Republican institutions are doing for America." Yes, look! keep your eyes fixed on the sight; for if these institutions have reclaimed the evil, without the necessity's knife or the soldier's sword, Republicanism will have established beyond dispute its superiority over other forms of government. Granted it cannot prevent the growth of the corruption, but it can redeem the country without a convulsion; and therein lies its proved superiority.

Bob Sawyer's Wit.—A Baltimore paper contains the following cheerful anecdote:

Medical students are the most rascally practical jokers in existence, but fortunately for the community in which they have to be tolerated, they generally confine their pranks to their own immediate and exclusive circle. A freshman, attending the dissecting rooms for the first time, is almost certain to be made the butt of, some horrible jokes, excessively amusing to that strange and abnormal type of humanity, the medical student, but awfully repulsive and shocking to any one else. Quite recently a young student at one of the city colleges attended the dissecting room for the first time, and underwent the ordeal of an introduction to an anatomized corpse with tolerable fortitude and successfully repressed nausea. While witnessing a demonstration he hung his overcoat on a peg, and when leaving resumed it and started off home in a nervous and uncomfortable frame of mind. As he rode up Eutaw street, in a crowded car, he had occasion to use his pocket handkerchief, and accordingly whipped it out. What his and the passengers' feelings were, upon beholding three fingers pinned securely by the skin to its hem, and dangling conspicuously in the air, may be better imagined than described.

A Doctor's Reply to a Lawyer.—In the Wharton case, recently on trial at Annapolis, the cross-examination was proceeded with. Witness stated that the number of cases of cerebro-meningitis that had come under his observation in Baltimore during the past year was six. Only one proved fatal. Witness was examined on diseases of the brain, and the difficulty of ascertaining the exact cause of death where no lesions were discovered. While this subject was under consideration, Attorney-General Sylvester remarked to the witness:

"A doctor ought to be able to give his opinion of a disease without making mistakes."

Witness—"They are as capable as a lawyer."

Attorney-General—"A doctor's mistakes are buried six feet under the ground. A lawyer's are not."

Witness—"But they are sometimes hung on a tree."

It is unnecessary to add that the Doctor was not interrogated any further as to the merits of his profession.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Wednesday Evening, Feb 14, 1872

Gold in New York, 110¾.

Portland Legal Tender quotations, 90c buying and 91c selling.

The bark *Melancthon* left to-day under tow for Comentville.

As currency circulates to a greater or less extent with us, the following changes which went into effect at the beginning of the year will doubtless be of interest to many of our readers: Defaced and mutilated United States Notes and Currency instead of being redeemable as heretofore by the Treasury of the United States, subject to discount for the mutilation, will be redeemable at their full value in new notes or Currency by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and designated depositorns of the United States, and all National Bank depositories, and will be received at their full face value by all officers of the Treasury Department in payment of currency due the United States, provided that three-fifths of the original proportion of such are presented in one piece. Fragments of less than five-eighths will be redeemable only by the Treasurer of the United States. Less than half the Note will be redeemable only on an affidavit that the missing portion is totally destroyed.

The new rules any person, bank, corporation or public officer will be permitted to forward five dollars and upwards in fractional currency, and fifty dollars and upwards in Legal Tender Notes for redemption at Government expense in the East by express under a contract with Adams' Express Company. We are not advised, but presume the same provision applies to the Pacific coast under Wells, Fargo Co.'s Express. Heretofore nothing less than $500 was entitled to transportation at Government expense. The officers of the Treasury are determined to remove all causes for complaint concerning mutilated notes, and have concluded to extend to all the most liberal facilities for their redemption.

In the month of September last year we called the attention of farmers to the necessity of providing themselves with a sufficient amount of provender for their stock in the event of our having a severe winter. That many saved by retaining sufficient Grain, Hay or Straw with which to winter their stock is well established, for although some, so far as we are able to learn, have sustained any loss by the cold weather in Western Oregon, yet where stock were not provided with feed, they have been greatly reduced in flesh, and in that way the loss more than balances the amount received for feed sold. East of the mountains farmers have not been so fortunate as those on this side, for after the snow fell a cold rain came on for a few hours which was followed by a cold spell, crusting a crust on the snow which makes it almost impossible for stock to provide themselves with feed, and farmers and stockmen not having provided themselves with sufficient provender for the winter, the severe weather has resulted disastrously to poor stock. That many of the farmers in Western Oregon have not sustained heavy loss for want of sufficient provender is due to the fact that no grist formed on them so to prevent stock from feeding. Now that there is no fear of cold weather before next winter our, farmers should not relapse into that blissful state of letting the future take care of itself and their stock, too, but should provide means by which to protect their stock from the cold that is apt to set in any winter. In a country like ours, west of the Cascades, where wood can be obtained in any quantity and at low rates, no excuse can be invented why every farmer should not be provided with winter sheds for stock. And another thing should be remembered, and that is it is better to feed now not than to burn it and take chances on having a mild winter. It is equally necessary for farmers not to sell close their grain in the fore part of the season. It is better to keep all over than not have sufficient for consumption on the farm. As has been stated by us it is claimed by many that it is better for farmers to meet the market, by selling when prices are fair above cost than to hold for higher rates, but at the same time it is claimed that farmers should keep some back in case of requiring it before spring.

The latest mail advices regarding Wools East is to the effect that the year 1872 opened with an active and buoyant market, notwithstanding that stocks were found at the close of 1871 to be much larger than at the close of 1870. The high prices now ruling is in consequence of holders feeling confident that high prices will rule during the year based principally upon the supposition that manufacturers would be forced to [illegible] on account of the short supply of Wools of domestic growth. Many of the latter part of 1871, and the month of January this year they will not only consume all the foreign and domestic Wools on hand, together, with what domestic will be clipped, but will require largely increased foreign importations to meet their wants. Although prices Eastard high, as the subjoined table of comparative prices for the beginning of the month of January at Boston shows, foreign Wools do not pay to import. This fact is but too well known to holders, and that is the cause of their holding so firm for higher prices in the face of so large stocks on hand in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Manufacturers East, as usual, complain at the high prices ruling, but at the same time were, at the date of our last mail advices making heavy purchases, upon the general belief that prices will not rule lower during this year. The following comparative table gives the prices of Eastern (at this writing we are unable to procure the comparative prices for California and Oregon at the same time) Wools as obtained from actual sales made during the second week in January in Boston:

	1872.	1871.
Pennsylvania XXX	75	50
Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	68@72	51 @53½
Ohio X	70@72	47½@50
Michigan X and XX	68@72	46 @47½
Combing Fleece	69@72	56 @58
Tub washed	79@80½	50 @55
Pulled, Eastern super	70@80	40 @60

California and Oregon advanced in proportion on an average of about 30 per cent. over prices ruling during January, 1871.

Produce Market.

BREAD—The price of Picnic, Butter and Soda was advanced ½c ₱ lb to-day, now selling at 7c. All other kinds were marked down ½c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Nothing of interest has transpired in the market to day.

WHEAT—The following table shows the shipments from San Francisco, tonnage employed, price of Wheat, and rates of freight for the last week:

	Wheat.	Vessels.	Low-Ship.	High-Ship.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Sacks.	Tons.	cat.	cat.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1867	4,004,980	164,295	$1 42½	$2 75	1 5 0	3 12 6
1868	4,031,137	131,340	1 25	2 10	1 0 0	3 0 0
1869	5,041,020	167,759	1 40	2 00	1 2 6	3 10 0
1870	3,107,577	147,778	1 50	2 25	1 17 6	4 0 0
1871	4,211,761	164,340	1 37½	2 75	1 2 6	3 17 6

As will be seen by the above table, the largest amount shipped was in 1869, when it required 167,759 tons to transport 225,000 tons of Wheat. The surplus in California cannot be less for the next harvest than 250,000 tons and from this State all of 50,000 tons more. This is not reducing Flour that is exported to Wheat. The amount estimated by us as 50,000 tons does not include the estimate that will be shipped direct from this port. Our market presents no new feature since last report.

POTATOES—Market over-looked and prices more or less nominal. The lot at *Ainsworth* from Tillamook has not been placed on the market yet.

EGGS—Prices were fluctuating to day from 27½ to 33½ cents ₱ dozen. Market closed at latter figure.

POULTRY—Receipts light with demand active. Dealers are offering $6 ₱ dozen for Hens and Roosters; Ducks, $7 50 ₱ doz; geese, $10 50@12.

General Merchandise.

COFFEE—In view of the short crops in producing countries and the market on the coast being regulated by prices East, when the railroad is in working order, we present the following comparative table of stock in New York, January 1st:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Rio	bags 71,629	24,347	52,385
Java	4,151	15,361	9,65
Ceylon	4,151	15,361	
Maracaibo	5,993	25,010	7,945
Laguayra		1,667	
Sawanilla	767	1,767	575
Jamaica	770	622	
St. Domingo	392		
Costa Rica	231	1,476	34
Maltabar		5,696	
Manila	2,627		
Curacoa		35	29
Mexican		653	
Total	87,429	77 101	69 318
Java	mats.	26,833	8,651

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Gray's plow, Pilot pattern, 16in; Bailey, $13; Burchs, $60. Buckeye Grain Drill, 9 hoe, $120; 10-hoe, $125. Plows, Collins's cast-cast steel, $20. Moline cast steel, $15; Moline Breaker, $45; Moline Clipper, $30 50. Pacific Clipper, $17 50; Boston Clipper, $14 50. Old Hickory Junior Buckeye, $35 00. Hutchin's $22 50; Hickox, $60. Grant's Fanning Mills, $40@47 50. Mitchell and Bain Wagons, complete, $168@ $190.

ALCOHOL—Quotable in bbls $2 05@2 10 ₱ gal. In cases, $2 20 @2 25.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard size, 14@15c as per quality and quantity. Flour Sacks, 10¾c; Burlap, per yard, 15@16c. We note a sale to-day, by a leading importer, of a round lot (27,000) of Grain Bags; terms reserved.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, rough lumber, $12@14; dressed, $22 @30; flooring, $24@28; lath, $3 per M. shingles, $2 65; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Quotable at $3@5 50.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $2 75@4; Jams and Jellies, $4 75@5; Lady Angelo Mango, $4 50; Strawberries, $4; Raspberries, $4; Blackberries, $4; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $3 25. Green Beans, $3 25; Lobsters, 2lb oval, $6@7½; Clams, 1½; Green Corn, $2 75@3; Tomatoes, $2 50@2 75.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 16@20c, full weight; light weight 13@15c.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the f lowing jobbing prices: Costa Rica and Guatemala, 20@22½c, Rio and Manila, 21@21½c; Java, 27½@30c. J. F. Jones & Co's Ground Java, 27½c; Chartres, 25c; Phœnix Mix Premium, 30@32c.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern jobbing at $20 ₱ bbl of 36 gallons each.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, ₱ ; Astoria, $1 30. Calcine Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $27 5; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 15@16½c; seconds, 15c; Shootings, light, 11½c; medium fi2½c; standard, 14@ 15c; horse Duting, 9½@10c; bleached sheeting, ¼, 9@10c; do, ⅜, 10¼@12½c; do, 4-4, 13@23c. Cotton checks, 15@28c; linen checks, 18@25c; cambrics, 10c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 11@22c; do, brown, 12½@18c. Cottonades,

Light, 20@25c; do, heavy, 27@40c. Denims, 14@24c. Hickory stripes, 18@22c. Standard prints, 11¼c, seconds, do, 9c. Dolaines, 18@20c. Linseys, 20@30c. Ticks 12½@20c; do, 4-4, 25@30c. Dark drills, 24c. Table linen, damask, brown, 31@50c; damask bleached, 40@81. Duck or linen, 30@37½c. Socks, seamless, 35@40c. Alpacas, black, 22@25c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 25. Osnaburgs 10@15c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 6c; Borax, 33½@37½c. Blue Vitriol, 13@15c. Potash Gum Arabic, in sorts, 42@55. Rosin, ₱ bbl, $3@12. Saltpetre kegs, 5@22c. Sulphur, $3@10

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 6½@6c; packed, 6½@7c. Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 12@13c. Plums, pitless, 16@18c. Raisins, new crop, in bxs, ₱ lb, 14 ₱ hf do, $6, quarter and eighth do, $4 50; Zante Currants, 18c. Oregon do, 10@12c; Citron, 65c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 6½@8c; Eastern, 12½c; Desiccated Cod, ₱ lb, 25c; Hyposnic Cod (a new preparation), 10c. Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl, $15, do No. 2, $12 50; do kits, No. 1, $3 50; do No. 2, $2 75. Salmon, pickled, ₱ bbl, $8 ₱ hf bbl, $5@10 50; Sardines, qrs, $3 25; ₱ hf, $4 25.

LIQUORS—We quote Hennessy and Martel brandy, $5 per gallon, Scotch whisky, $4, genuine Cutter whisky, $3 25@4; per case, $12; Kentucky Bourbon, $1 75@2 75, Holland gin, cases 15 bottles, $16@18; Old Tom gin, $10.

METALS—We quote market for pobbling lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig ₱ ton, $26 50@30; refined bar, ₱ lb, 5c; Sheet 14 to 20, 8c; do 24 to 27, 9½c. Copper—Sheathing, ₱ lb, 39c, do Yellow, 49c; do brozzed tinned, 47½c; do old, 16c. Tin plates—Plates charcoal, IX per box, $16, do IC char, $13. Roofing Plates, $12 25. Banca Tin slabs ₱ lb, 50c. Steel—English cast steel ₱ lb 18c. Lead—Pig ₱ lb 10c; Sheet 14c; Pipe 18. Bar 12@12½. Zinc—Sheets ₱ lb 11c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 95c@$1.

NAILS—Quotable, 10 to 60d, per keg, $6 25, 8d 25c ₱ keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance, 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; 3d fine, $9 50 per keg nut; fence, 60c per keg advance on same size common nails; box nails, 75 per keg advance.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—We quote agents' rates for Blankets—White, No. 1 extra, $14; No. 1, $12; No. 2, $11 75; No. 3, $9 50. Grey, No. 1, $10 50; No. 2, $9 50; No. 3, $7 50; No. 4, $5 50. Vienna, ₱ 75, 3 pt, Green, No 2, $9 50; No. 3, $7 50. Blue, No. 2, $9 50; No. 3, $7 50. Scarlet, No. 2, $11 50; No. 3, $9. Twilling, $10 00@12 00. White Flannels, 50@60; plain assorted colored, 50c; Twilled assorted colored, 50@55c; Blue mixed, 50@55c; Fancy checked, 50c; Hard times, $1 10; Doeskins, $1 25@1 75. Fancy Cass, $1 12@1 50; Tweeds, 60@$1; Jeans, $1 25@1 75.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 45@48c; Dower's, 52½@55c; Gaslight, 42½@45c; China Nut, 92½@95c; Lard, in casks, 1 mrin, $2 25; No 1, $1 90; in barls, extra, $1 80; No 1, $1; Castor, $1 75@1 80; Machine, 35c@$1 15; Linseed, $1 05 for Salem.

PAPER—Market well supplied with Clackamas.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical per gal, $2 75; Atlantic, 12½@13; Bartlett, 11 @12, North River, 11; Greenbank, 10½; French zinc white, 12; Donon's zinc white, 12; Lamphlack, Eddy's, 50 @60; Germantown, 45@50; ordinary, 25@30; Venetian red, 6@8; Havre Ochre, 5@7, red lead, 12½@13; Litharge, 13@14, dry proof, 6@6 cents.

POWDER—Market is firm at $3 25 ₱ keg in jobbing lots.

RICE—In jobbing lots. No 1, 9½c; No. 2, 8@8½c. Table, 10@11½c.

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₱ lb in jobbing lots.

SALMON—Canned spiced, ₱ lb, $3 50 per doz, fresh, ₱ lb, $2 75 1 lb, $2 50; hf bbls, $4 50@5 75, bbls, $8@10, fair to choice.

SALT—Liverpool, $25@27 50 ₱ ton, common, $15@18

SALERATUS—Agents' rates, 8½@11c.

SPICES—Market very firm We quote jobbing prices for J. F Jones & Co's, in glass Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, and Sage, $1 50 ₱ doz; Cloves, $1 50 ₱ doz; Cinnamon, $2 ₱ do. In 2½ and 5-lb tins, Pepper and Alspice, 50c ₱ lb; Mustard and Ginger, 35c; Cloves, 40c; Cinnamon, 60@75c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for Pearl, 9½c, pure, 12-lb boxes 10½c; 1-lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss, 6-lb boxes, 12½c, 1-lb papers, 13c; corn, 7-lb papers, 13c.

SUGARS—The market is very firm for Island at 9½@9½c; Yellow and Golden C is 10c, 13½@ 15½c, in bbl bbls ¾c higher; Crushed, 18c in bbls, in bbl bbls 16½c; Powdered 15¾@16¾c. Market very firm.

SODA—Quotable firm for M. Irvine & Co's in jobbing lots at 6¾@7c.

SYRUP—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, in kegs, 37½@42½; hf bbls, 45c; bbls, 62½c.

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: young hyson, $1@1 40 per lb, black, 50c@$2 per lb; Japan, in papers, 60@75c per lb, lacquered box, 75c to 90c.

TOBACCO—Quotable at $1@1 05 ₱ gal

YEAST POWDERS—There is a fair call from the trade for J. F. Jones & Co.'s Quotable in jobbing lots at $22 50 ₱ gross; Donnelly's, $21@22; Preston & Merrill, $22 50 @24.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.	₱ lb.
Apples, per bx	75@1 00
Pears, per box	1 00@1 25
Oranges, per doz.	75@1 00
Lemons, per doz.	50
Cocoanuts, each	12
Grapes, per lb	12
Cranberries, ₱ gal	75c 80
Lemons, per doz.	75@1 00

DRIED FRUIT.	₱ lb.
Figs, Cal	20
Figs, Asia Min, new	30@37
Figs, old	20@25
Apples	10
Plums, pitless	18@20
Prunes, Ger. & French	20@35
Pears	8@10

GROCERIES.	₱ lb.
Coffee, ground	30@37
do green C. R.	25@29
do " Rio	22@24
do " Java	28@33
Sugar, crushed	18
do pulverized	18
do granulated	17
do Yellow	15
do Island No. 1	14@16
do " No. 2	10@11
Milk, condensed	50
Candles, adamantine	20@28
do Paraffine	33@37
do Sperm	62
Oil, Kerosene ₱ gal	60@62
Syrup, Golden, ₱ gal	$1 00
Tea	₱ lb
Gunpowder	$1 25@1 50
Imperial	1 37@1 75
Young Hyson	1 25@1 75
Hyson	1 00@1 25
Eng. Breakfast	1 00@1 50
Japan	75@1 25

PROVISIONS, ETC	₱ lb.
Butter	
Fancy Dairy	45@50
Good	40@45
Ordinary	35@37
Cooking	25
Cheese, California	20@25
do Eastern	20@25
do Oregon	25@30
Hams, country	16
do city	20@22
do Sugar-cured	22@25
Shoulders	12@15
Bacon, Clear Sides	20
do Breakfast	16@17
Lard	
Pure Leaf, in tins	18@20
Good, in tins	16@18
In bulk	14@15
Honey, Yellow Comb	25
do White	37
Eggs, per doz	35@40

RESINSTUFFS.	
Flour—	₱ sack.
Fancy brands	$1 87
Choice	1 62@1 75
Common	1 50
Graham, extra	1 75@1 87
Corn meal, Cal	4 00
do Oregon	4 00

POULTRY.	₱ pair.
Hens, grown	$1 00
Roosters, "	87@1 00
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese, "	3 00
Turkeys	4 00

CANNED GOODS	₱ doz
Oysters, 2-lb cans	3 50
do 1-lb cans	2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	2 75
do 1-lb cans	2 25
Sardines, qr-tins	4 50
do lit-tins	6 00
Chicken	3 00
Green corn, 2-lb cans	2 50
do 1-lb cans	2 00
Beans, 2-lb cans	2 50
Tomatoes, 2-lb cans	2 00@2 75
Peaches, 2½-lb cans	4 00@4 50
Pine apples, 2-lb cans	4 00@4 50
Strawberries	4 50@5 00
Blackberries	3 75@4 75
Apricots, 2-lb cans	3 50@4 50
Jellies, in tins	6 00@7 50
Jams, in tins	4 50@5 00

SAUCES, ETC.	₱ doz. pts.	qts.
Worcester Sauce	5 00@9 00	
Catsup, Tomato	2 50@3 00	
do Mushroom	4 00@6 00	
Capers	4 00@5 00	
Curry Powders	5 00@6 00	
Mustard, French	3 00@4 50	
do Cal	2 00@3 00	
Pickles, English	4 50@6 00	

NUTS.	₱ lb.
Almonds	40@50
Walnuts	10@20
Brazil	25@30
Filberts	25
Peanuts	7½@25
Pecan	20@25
Chestnuts	25@37
Hickory	25

GAME.	₱ pair.
Ducks	62½
Geese	1 50
Swan	2 00
Grouse	75
Pheasants	75
Venison, ₱ lb	10@12

FISH.	₱ lb.
Pacific Cod	12
Sturgeon	5
Salmon	8@10
Desiccated Cod	
Mackerel, ₱ kit	60@4 50
Fresh Oysters ₱ 100	75

VEGETABLES.	₱ lb.
Cabbage	last
Beets	3
Onions	4
Carrots	3
Turnips	2@3

Daily Receipts of Produce.

Per *E. N. Coles*—1,033 sks wheat, Howell, Flowerdew & Co; 500 qr sks flour, Saxler & Co; 52 sks feed, Delmendler; 34 bags apples, Stone-field.

Per *Senator*—66 bxs feed, Bexler & Co; 122 sks feed, Everding & Farrell; 42 bxs apples, Allen & Lewis, 110 sks feed, Miller & Acker; 21 sks oats, W S Ladd.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner of First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner of First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Harmony Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.

C. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meeting every Saturday evening at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of POST COMMANDER.

B. F. DOWELL,
Attorney at Law,
OF JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WILL SPEND THIS WINTER IN WASHINGTON, D C, as agent for procuring bounties, pensions, arrears of pay, prize money, pay for horses, steamboats and other property lost or destroyed while in the service of the United States, or in Oregon and Washington Territories in 1855-6, or California Indian wars, and Quartermaster's stores or subsistence supplies taken for the army; and for the prosecution of claims of all kinds against the United States Ordnance and Quartermaster' accounts adjusted, and certificates of non-indebtedness procured for discharged officers.

I will be pleased to correspond with those who are engaged, or desire to engage in obtaining such claims, and also their claims against the United States. I will send them all necessary forms and instructions, and keep them advised of all laws and decisions relating to claims, and my fees on such claims will be but one-half the fees charged claimants.

I refer to members of Congress, officers of the Government, and others who have resided in Oregon or Washington during the last twenty years

Address B. F. DOWELL,
jl9dtf Washington, D C

P. VAN FRIDAGH,
FRENCH MILLINERY & DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 79 First Street,
fel DEKUM'S BUILDING. dtf

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention for the State of Oregon will be held at the city of Portland at 11 A. M on Wednesday the 20th day of March, 1872, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress, six Delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5th, 1872, three Presidential Electors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be thought proper.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as such Convention, as follows:

Baker	8	Linn	13
Benton	11	Lincoln	17
Clackamas	14	Marion	24
Clatsop	4	Multnomah	24
Coos	6	Polk	11
Curry	2	Tillamook	2
Columbia	5	Umatilla	5
Douglas	13	Union	9
Grant	6	Washington	9
Jackson	10	Wasco	7
Josephine	3	Yamhill	12

The State Central Committee recommends that the several counties hold their primary elections on Saturday, March 2d, and their county conventions for selection of delegates to the State Convention, on Saturday, March 9th, 1872

T. B. ODENEAL
Chairman State Central Committee
C P Crandall, Secretary.
Salem, Feb. 1, 1872.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention for the county of Multnomah will be held at the Court House in the city of Portland, at 1 P. M. on Saturday the 9th day of March, 1872, for the purpose of electing twenty-four delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Portland on the 20th day of March, 1872. The primary elections in the several precincts will be held on Saturday, March 2d, 1872, at the usual places of voting in said precincts, beginning at the hour of 1 P. M. of said day.

The several precincts will be entitled to delegates in such County Convention as follows

North Portland	9	Madison	3
South Portland	3	Fulton	1
Central Portland	3	Multnomah	1
East Portland	7	Willamette	2
Washington	2	Sandy	2
Oregon	2	Powell's Valley	1
Couch	6	Sauvie's Island	1
		St. Johns	1

GEO. H. DURHAM,
Chairman Co. Committee.

Washington County Republican Convention.

The Republican County Convention for the county of Washington will be held at the Court House in Hillsboro at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th of March, 1872, for the purpose of electing nine delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in Portland on the 20th of March, 1872.

The primary elections in the several precincts will be held on Saturday, March 2d, 1872, at the usual places of voting in said precincts, beginning at the hour of 1 P. M of said day. The several precincts will be entitled to delegates in such County Convention as follows:

Cedar Creek	4	Centerville	4
Wapato	4	Beaver Dam	3
Dairy Creek	4	South Tualatin	3
Butte	8	Forest Grove	10
Hillsboro	10		

S. W. CARTER,
Chairman County Committee

NOTICE.

The Republican Central Committee for Clackamas Co. are requested to meet at the Court House in Oregon City on Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1872, at 1 o'clock P M, to appoint a day for the County Convention and apportion the delegates. OWEN WADE, Chairman.
Oregon City, Feb. 6, 1872.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE LAFAYETTE,
ORO FINO THEATER BUILDING.
SOL. HARRIS, Prop'r.

THIS POPULAR RESTAURANT HAS LATELY been elegantly fitted up

PRIVATE ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen are attached to the house and every attention will be paid to customers.

The Tables are supplied with the best the market affords. ocdtf

ASTOR HOUSE,
ON FIRST ST., BET. OAK AND PINE,
One block below the Theater.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN PORTland where guests can obtain the full value of their money. New House, New Furniture—everything about the House new and clean.

A good square meal for ..... $ 25
Lodging 25
Board and Lodging, per week 6 00
" " day 1 00
Best accommodations for families. Give us a call.
jl4dtf B. L. LONGFELLOW, Prop'r.

NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT THE
ST. CHARLES HOTEL

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST THE PRICE of Board and Rooms will be reduced to the following rates:

Transient; Room and Board, per day $2 00
" Suites of Rooms and Board, Extra ..... $2 to 4 00
Permanent, Single Room and Board:
Per Week ..... $10 and upwards
" Day Boarders, per week $7 00
" Suites of Rooms for Families in proportion.
Beds, per night 75c

This being the only First Class Hotel in the city—being built of brick, with Bar and Billiard Rooms on the premises. Tools and attendance unsurpassed on the Coast, and all the modern improvements, the subscriber intends with the above combination of advantages to meet with a proportionate share of patronage from the citizens of Portland and the traveling public.
jl29dtf JOHN J. JACOBS, Proprietor

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,)
Corner Washington and Front Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. W. GUIBEY & C. H. PERKINS, HAVING taken the above House, wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable. FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.
Portland, Feb. 2, 1867. dtf

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.
UMATILLA, OREGON.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE Consignments of Goods to be Forwarded to all points in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Owyhee, and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large

Fire-Proof Warehouse

For the Storage of goods, and a long experience which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates. All matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to. Consignments solicited. Mark goods, Care J.R.F. U.

Always on hand a full Assortment of
Groceries, Provisions, and Clothing
MECHANICS' MINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
Also a large Stock of
IRON AND STEEL,
Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
d21dtf JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Fast Freight Line TO IDAHO!

ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1871, OUR RATES on FAST FREIGHT (on 50 pounds or upwards, not less than 45 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows from Portland to La Grande ..... 13 cents per pound.

"	"	" Union	15 " " "
"	"	" Baker City	18 " " "
"	"	" Boise City	22 " " "
"	"	" Idaho City	26 " " "
"	"	" Silver City	28 " " "

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Portland, July 1, 1871- feldtf

Notice.

HAVING COMPLETED THE FIRST TWENTY miles of the